

Pres. Taft's Message In Full

GREAT DEMOCRATIC RALLY

WINTER MEETING

BIG RATIFICATION

ONE MAN SHOT

Middlesex North Held Annual Session in Dracut

The public winter meeting of the state board of agriculture for lectures and discussions, opened at Grange hall, Dracut Centre, this forenoon, and will continue today, tomorrow and Thursday.

This meeting is of great interest to the big farmer as well as the market gardener and before the noon hour today the hall was well filled. Lowell and all of the surrounding towns were represented.

These meetings have been held every year from the beginning of the work of the state board, and were the first instances in this state of vocational instruction outside of educational institutions. The state board "holds" this meeting as the result of an invitation extended by the Middlesex North society last winter.

J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the state board of agriculture, called to order and introduced Rep.-elect George H. Stevens, who gave the address of welcome. Mr. Stevens said many nice things about the Middlesex North and paid high tribute to the memory of the late Arthur H. Cleur, who was president of the Middlesex North society. Mr. Stevens spoke of the educational side of the society, and said that the good it was doing would be made the more manifest in years to come.

Response to Mr. Stevens' words of welcome was made by Mr. John B. Bursley, second vice president of the state board. Mr. Bursley spoke somewhat reminiscently and told of his early introduction into the society's ranks. Mr. Bursley was made the president of the society. He belongs in West Barnstable.

Mr. H. B. Fullerton: "People living in those flats don't have children because the children couldn't live there."

There were no dull moments while Mr. Fullerton was speaking. He interspersed his talk with a humor that was absolutely original and refreshing. Speaking of his wife, he said that when he popped the question he told her just how much he earned. "I told her," he said, "that I drank, smoked and sometimes swore like a trooper. Her family were Quakers and they were opposed to me, but she allowed that she could reform me, and she did to the extent that I stopped drinking."

Mr. Fullerton took to task Mr. Luther Burbank, the man who claims to have created new fruits and other things by grafting, not political grafting, but the kind that makes plums grow from apple trees. There is a certain cactus that Mr. Burbank claims to have created, but Mr. Fullerton says he didn't because he cut the same kind of cactus on the prairie years and years ago. He also discredited the Burbank plum. "That plum," he said, "is thousands of years old, and that's a few years older than Burbank. There is only one creator and Burbank is not that one."

As to market gardening that to cultivate two or three acres and do it right was going some. He told of the waste land; land that people said was no good and how it was developed. He said that his great desire was to prove that Long Island was the market spot of New York city. He told an interesting story of his introduction to Long Island. There was land there that the government said was no good; everybody said it was no good. "Why?" said he, "one man who lived there as boy and man told me with tears in his eyes that the land would not raise anything; that there was frost there every day, winter and summer."

"Well, sir, we went to work and in one year we had grown 300 varieties of plants and vegetables."

He spoke strongly in favor of irrigation. He said he never knew water to kill a plant. "That much I learned from nature," he said. "I have learned the Lord to send a shower when the sun was shining and the shower did not kill the tenderest plant."

Perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Fullerton's story had to do with the sale of vegetables to persons living in flats in New York city. He said it was a case of doing away with the middle man, who was buying automobiles, steam yachts, aeroplanes and mansions at the expense of the farmer and the consumer. To demonstrate how it was done, Mr. Fullerton took from a crate that he had shipped from Long Island boxes of vegetables which he said were

NOTICE, EAGLES

A special meeting of Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 223, will be held at 8 o'clock this evening at Foresters hall, Middle street. Important special business will be considered.

JAMES A. MORRISON, Worthy President.
JOHN M. HOGAN, Worthy Secretary.

AUCTION SALE

Going On This Afternoon and Evening

United Jewelers' Syndicate

42 CENTRAL STREET

Boomed Candidacy of Meehan and Democratic Ticket

Rousing Speeches by Defeated Aspirants for the Nomination — Hon. James B. Casey and Candidate Meehan — The Mayor's Official Acts Criticized — His Claim of Having Reduced the Tax Rate Refuted — Mr. Meehan Pledged Only to the Best Interests of Lowell

The democratic rally held last evening in Associate hall outrivaled anything of a political nature ever held in Lowell since the days of the lamented Butler, of undying memory, when Lowellians without regard to party turned out to do him honor. Not since Butler's time has such a great gathering assembled under one roof at a political meeting nor has there been such unanimity of feeling nor such genuine and general enthusiasm as was evidenced by the speakers.

The speakers assembled in the reception room and amid great applause marched to the stage at 8 o'clock. Upon the stage were Thomas H. Kennedy, chairman of the democratic city committee, James F. Owens, who presided; John F. Meehan, Hon. James B. Casey, Major Robert J. Crowley, James E. O'Donnell, William E. Maloney, James J. Ducey, Alderman Jeremiah Connors, T. A. D. Sullivan, Edward H. Foye, candidate for purchasing agent; Alex. E. Rountree, Owen E. Brennan, Henry Draper, John P. O'Hare, Murphy Lyons, ex-Councilman Patrick Welch and others, in the anti-rooms were the other aldermanic candidates and many of the candidates for the common council.

Mr. Kennedy called to order and after expressing his pleasure at beholding such a fine attendance introduced the presiding officer, Mr. Owens.

James F. Owens, Chairman

Mr. Owens stated that the democ-

racy has just finished the most celebrated caucus contest in many years and had finished with perfect harmony in the ranks. "A vigorous contest was waged," he said, "but today finds all in harmony to elect an entire ticket on election day. We are all interested in good government and an economical administration of affairs. Men should be nominated who can distinguish between right and wrong. You have nominated a good ticket and have placed at its head a man who is able to distinguish between right and wrong and who is eminently fitted to represent you as chief executive of the city of Lowell."

James E. O'Donnell

The first speaker introduced was James E. O'Donnell, who received a most cordial greeting. Mr. O'Donnell spoke in part as follows:

We should all be proud of this grand meeting for it is a ratification in the full sense of the word. I was a candidate for the nomination but the democrats in their good sound judgment picked a better man. I have been a voter 12 years and have always voted the democratic ticket. I am here tonight because I want to tell you that I am a good voter and will work for the success of Mr. Meehan and the entire democratic ticket. Each defeated candidate must work hard for the entire party ticket. We must earnestly abide by the result of the caucuses. If every man will do his work there is no question.

Continued to page three

It reminded me of the Butler cam-

pani," remarked an elderly man as he left the hall, referring to the size of audience.

Throughout the evening with every

clique and faction of the democratic

party represented both on the platform

and in the audience not one discordant

note was heard and for once in a long

time a thoroughly united party greeted its leader.

EX-MAYOR Casey hit the nail on the

head when he said: "On next Tuesday

there will be no majority and no minor-

ity of the democratic party but one

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SISTERS REUNITED A BILLERICA MAN

Were Separated in Infancy by Has Sued the New York Central Parents' Death

Road for \$10,000

NORTH ADAMS, Dec. 7.—Miss Delta LaRue of Minneapolis is here at the home of her uncle, W. F. Gaudette, and her sister, Mrs. Noe Benjamin, after having been lost to them for 26 years. Her mother was Mr. Gaudette's sister, who, with her family, went west soon after Miss LaRue was born.

The mother soon died and the father married again. He died in a very short time, and his two children, were left with his second wife. From her they were taken by an uncle and placed in an orphanage. Rev. Charles E. Crevier, pastor of Notre Dame church here, about 30 years ago went to St. Paul on a visit and was told about two little girls in the Minneapolis orphanage whose parents had come from his town. He sought them out, and on returning here told Mr. Gaudette. Mr. Gaudette set out once to bring back the children of his sister. He found only one, Delta, having in the meantime been adopted and having disappeared.

BANK CASHIER

Is Charged With the Embezzlement of \$118,000

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 7.—Robert D. Muir, the cashier of the People's bank and trust company of this city, was arrested last evening on the charge of having embezzled more than \$118,000 of the bank's money.

Muir was held under a bond of \$10,000, which up to a late hour last night had not been able to obtain.

Muir disappeared from New Haven early in October and did not return until last evening. That he came back to give himself up is alleged. It is claimed that the bank has recovered all, but about \$34,000 of the securities which Muir took. It is understood that he had been doing business with bucket shops here and that it was through these that he lost the bank's funds.

His arrest was caused by the state bank examiners, who yesterday began an investigation. It was intimated this evening that Muir's shortage will reach \$150,000. The bank has a capital of \$100,000 only, but the stockholders claim to have made good the entire shortage.

At a meeting of the stockholders yesterday Henry G. Newton, pres., and F. C. Boyd, vice president, resigned both as officers and directors.

HEALTH and BEAUTY HELPS

BY MRS. MARY MARTYN

Miss Anxiety: It is a bitter confession for our sex to make, but we have to admit that the girl who takes the best care of her complexion and general appearance has the best chance of getting a good husband. You should not be so careless about those blackheads and large, uneven pores below your eyes. If you wish to get rid of these troubles, get an ounce of glycerine from your druggist and dissolve it in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cold water and add a teaspoonful of alum. Rub this on the skin and stamp. Again as you would any complexion cream, I have had friends tell me it was splendid for removing wrinkles. It is unexcelled for massaging, and will leave the skin smooth and pliable. This cream contains no oil, nothing that will promote a growth of hair on the face, and I recommend it for chapped face and hands, also for removing tan and freckles.

James J. Ezezna, salt rheum, rash, and similar fitting skin diseases, are too common to be overlooked. If you know or is aware in this way, get from your druggist 4 ounces of alum and mix with 4 tablespoonsfuls of alum and a half-pint of water. Shake well, pour small quantity upon affected surface and dry, repeating treatment until complexion is clear and skin is restored to healthy condition. In general, this remedy has proven very effective.

Katie D.: Never scratch the scalp with the finger-nails. To remove dandruff, stop the hair from falling out, keep the hair twice a month with camphor and use a hair tonic made by dissolving 1 ounce of quinolin in 12 fluid drachms and 2 fluid drachms water. This is a stimulating tonic for the hair and if used faithfully will keep the scalp and hair in a healthy condition. I find it makes the hair glossy and the scalp moist. It is the best and most refreshing tonic I know.

Harriet W.: If your eyes feel tired and are dull and inflamed, you need an eye tonic. Dissolve an ounce of crystals to a pint of water. One or two drops of this in each eye every day is all that is needed to strengthen your eyes and make them bright and sparkling. This is good for a smart or burn and is a great aid to those who wear glasses. It makes the eyes appear brilliant and full of expression. A friend of mine, who is on the stage, tells me she keeps her makeup on for hours, and nothing lasting enough healing water to keep a full moist of tonic. Take 1 table-spoonful 5 minutes before each meal and before retiring. It will clear up your eyes, make you feel that tired, feeling give you new energy and removes those wrinkles from your face. This tonic will put your blood into a new woman. My experience shows this tonic an excellent one for eyes, giving a new complexion, restoring the appetite, removing heart-burn, skin eruptions, and toning up the system generally.

Miss G. F.: Your letter really annoyed me. You are entirely too ready to be charmed. It is no wonder your sweetheart appears to care so little

seen in his visits to that country, and he showed many views and pictures of places seen on his travels. Mrs. V. E. Duran, and Mrs. Jones gave a pleasing piano duet. Refreshments were served, Mrs. Wesley Wilder pouring, assisted by Miss Josephine Kezer.

return to Washington during the forenoon of Dec. 15.

Mrs. Taft and her sister, Mrs. Laughlin, will accompany the president to New York.

BOOK-A-MONTH CLUB

The Book-a-Month club held its

meeting last evening at the home of

Mrs. William E. Kezer, 37 Mort Avenue. Regular business was transacted, and the subject of the evening, "Astronomy," was taken up. An interesting paper on "The Two Diphtherias" was read by Miss Annie Mosher. The guest of the evening was Rev. George F. Kehingolt, who talked on "Turkey" as

He is survived by a widow and one son and one daughter.

REUBEN HOPKINS DEAD

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Reuben W. Hop-

kins, president of the Boston Ice Co.,

for the past 17 years and a director of

the American Ice Co., died at his home, 21 Bay State road, yesterday, aged 63 years.

At the convocation of Lowell com-

munity, Knights of Malta, to be held

at Odd Fellows temple this evening, a

big time is expected. The Knights of

Malta of Greater Boston will be there

in the working of the degree of the

Knights of the green. The degree will

be conferred upon four candidates by

the staff of Gethsemane commandery of

Everett, of which Deputy Grand Com-

mander Robinson is one of the prin-

cipal officers. The Everett knights will

attend in a body, coming by special

electric, while a number of knights from

Boston and other towns have signi-

fied their intention to attend. The

grand commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the grand recorder and other grand officers are also ex-

pected to be present.

Added interest will be given to the

festivities by the presence of Supreme

Commander William M. Macomber

who was formerly deputy of the local

commandery. This will be his first visit to Lowell since his elevation to the

highest rank in the jurisdiction of the

United States, and it is purposed to

give him a rousing reception.

Following the degree work there will

be a banquet with the usual non-pan-

hal excuses, including addresses by

the visiting dignitaries of the order.

Rev. C. E. Fleher, Mayor Brown, and

others. A musical program has also

been arranged, selections by the Welsh

choir being among the numbers.

Owing to the fact that Congressman

Sam'l Aves has returned to Wash-

ington to attend the session of congress

he will be unable to be present.

The committee in charge of the af-

fair which has been hustling to make

the necessary arrangements is made up

of Past Commander Jesse W. Chap-

ler, chairman; Generalissimo J. Wal-

ter Bowers and Captain General Henry

Wishney. This committee has been

ably assisted by Recorder William H. Saunders and Senator Warden Albert G. Cheney.

The Everett contingent is expected

to arrive in Lowell at 8:30 or shortly

after, and in order that the stat may

proceed with the degree work upon its

arrival, the regular business meeting of

Lowell commandery, will open at 7:30

tonight.

PROVIDENCE. Dec. 7.—Coroner

Babcock, who is probing into the

causes of the deaths of 24 infants at

the Myrtle baby home in East Prov-

idence, heard much testimony yester-

day in relation to the use of paregoric

as a quieting.

Among the principal witnesses were

Mrs. A. H. Tourtelotte, wife of Rev.

Mr. Tourtelotte, and matron of the

home, testified that she gave the medi-

cine to the children when necessary.

The children were naturally rather

restless at times. She admitted that

she thought it was desirable to keep

the sick babies quiet, but never gave

them anything but brandy and water

for ordinary ailments. Two teaspoo-

ns of brandy, half a tumbler full of

water was the mixture. This was

given as needed and when the doctor

prescribed for it.

"Was there any paregoric or other

sedative preparation given the babies?" asked Mr. Babcock.

"There was never any paregoric given

to the children except once, when

on advice of the doctor three drops

were given to one child. We had a

bottle of paregoric which had been

in the house for two years. The child

to which the paregoric was given was

5 years old. The paregoric had been

bought in the first place for earache.

No one but myself had access to the

cupboard which was kept locked.

There were no sedatives or other medi-

cines in the chest except that left by

Dr. Knopf."

Senator William M. D. Bowen of

this city said last night that in the

forthcoming session of the general assem-

bly there will be legislation intro-

duced to regulate the conduct of nur-

series and so-called baby farms. The

senator said that the requests for laws

on the subject have been made to him

since the publication of the startling

facts relating to the Myrtle home.

Testifies on Paregoric

Miss Doughty asked her, she testi-

fied, why she had not given her pare-

goric. Mr. Tourtelotte himself ad-

mitted over the telephone the use

of paregoric, she said. Adm. Muir

was the witness that Miss Doughty had

told her she ought to have given the child

paregoric, the doctor and the matron

to whom she spoke. There was someone

with her when Miss Doughty had

told her she ought to have given the child

paregoric. She had to pay the doctor

and the matron the expense of the

child she took from the home.

She told the witness that she had to

BIG RATIFICATION

Continued

that we will be successful and we have one of the best tickets ever nominated to support. I shall work until polls close on election day for John F. Meehan and the democratic ticket and I pledge you, my friends, will do likewise.

Major R. J. Crowley

Major Robert J. Crowley was the next speaker and he, too, received a fine greeting. He spoke in part as follows:

Looking at this magnificent gathering it appears to me that it was worth while being a candidate even if unsuccessful. This is such a gathering as I haven't seen in years.

The promises of the candidates made before the caucuses have borne good fruit. When the democrats before the caucuses conduct their campaigns as they did we can have success on election day.

I said before the caucuses that the man who won the nomination should have the full support of all.

There was no logical candidate.

Every candidate had a perfect right to run and now every candidate and his friends should support the winner.

Nobody has any right or excuse not to support the standard bearer of the party.

I, too, am here to verify the statements made by me previously that I would support that nominee whoever he might be.

It was one of the finest campaigns ever conducted.

Mr. Meehan did just what I do.

He got all the votes he could.

If this audience doesn't prove that we have a united party we'll never win an election in the next 20 years.

I said before the caucuses that any one of the democratic candidates were more capable of filling the office than the republican candidate and I say that there can be no comparison between them as to ability.

Previous to November 28 your mayor was an investigator, but now he is a financial king.

One would believe he was on a par with

Rockefeller and Morgan.

He talks about saving \$100,000 as though it were a cent.

Where did he ever save a large amount of money?

He has no more to do with the water department expenditures and savings than the minister to Dahomey.

The expenditures of the water department this year were \$45,000 less than a year ago and he says the water department ought to be investigated.

In the street department a saving has been made and yet he has been trying all year to remove the superintendent.

He did make a saving in one department, and I will give him credit for it.

He investigated the police department at an expense to the city of

about \$14,000, but he saved money in this department by refusing to allow a telephone in the home of the superintendent of police and he also refused to allow the superintendent an 80 cent stamp.

But we don't hear him bragging about saving \$9000 in the charity department.

He will not take the credit of saving that money.

He isn't proud of it.

We have wards who have settlements in this city, people who have fought the battle of life and have failed and who are forced to go to our city institution.

But this economical

charity board of Mayor Brown's own creation cut down the food supply and the blankets and sheets of these poor people. If a man is tubercular, instead of this board providing a tubercular ward for his care, he is sent to the state infirmary where the rift of creation is assembled, and is there treated, despite the fact that he has a settlement in Lowell and is entitled by law to decent care from the city. It is cheaper to send the poor unfortunate than to furnish a tubercular ward at the city institution. Feeble minded people are sent to Danvers, with all kinds of insects because they can be kept there a little cheaper. Nothing that I have said has been denied. He has not remained Harry W. J. Howe and until he does I shall believe Mr. Howe's statements. If you believe that a change should be made in the administration of the affairs place the stamp of condemnation upon this administration by electing the big, broad minded man at the head of our ticket, who will have the interests of all the people at heart.

equally great is your disappointment. The tally have not been filled in with city hall officials, no prominent citizens having been forced to leave town and I venture to say that the people and the same kind of people in the local saloons. Look at the charity board. One of the best superintendents in New England was removed without even a hearing and a man with absolutely no experience chosen to fill his place. I want every friend of mine to go out and support and work for the entire ticket. Don't cut your ticket, vote for every democrat, and when you elect them do not be the first to criticize them. Take pride in the fact that they are in office, sustain them in their acts, and show that you are not soft and indecisive.

James J. Dacey

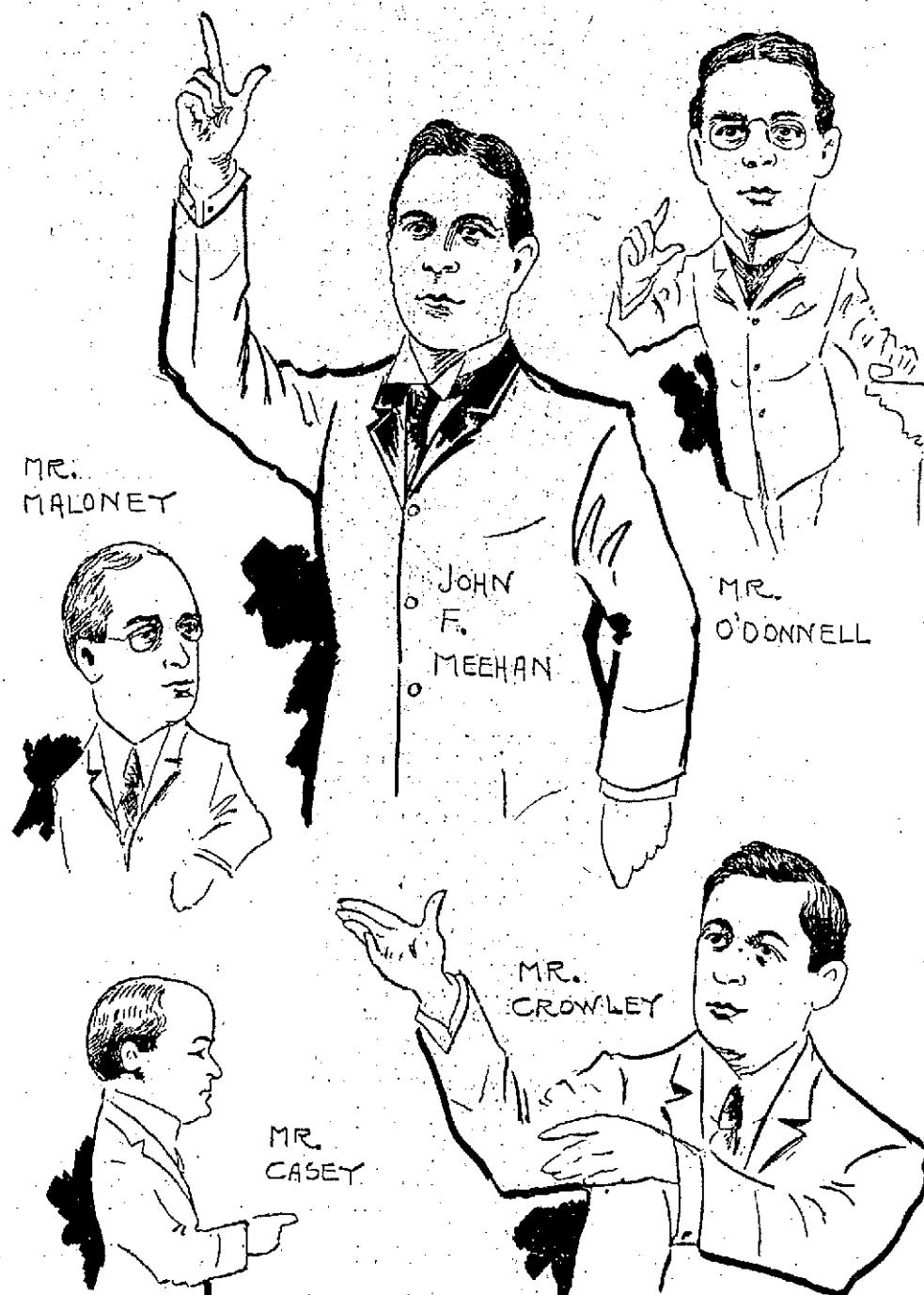
When the chairman introduced Mr. Dacey as the one man who could tell a whole lot about the mayor, the crowd cheered and Mr. Dacey was tendered a warm welcome. "I'll tell you all about myself in a few words," said Mr. Dacey. "He meant well at the start but he couldn't conquer the demon that was in him. He fell down. That's all

thing and I can't another. Be true to your nominate and his associates on the ticket and vote straight for every democrat."

John F. Meehan

Mr. Meehan was the concluding speaker, and as he arose in response to the presiding officer's graceful introduction, the mighty audience arose as one man and cheered him repeatedly. The length of the demonstration gave Mr. Meehan an opportunity to recover his composure, which was momentarily lost in the spontaneity and depth of the enthusiasm of the great gathering and when the applause had subsided he spoke in part as follows:

I am more than thankful to you for this grand ovation, your kindly greeting and expression of good will. This large gathering without a discordant note to mar the general harmony is an assurance that the citizens are determined to scrutinize closely the candidates who have presented themselves. I feel that I am no stranger in Lowell. While I am not personally acquainted with you all I have had the honor to represent you in the legislature. Per-



SOME OF THE SPEAKERS AT THE DEMOCRATIC RALLY LAST NIGHT.

John W. Daly III

Chairman Owens at this point read a letter from John W. Daly who is seriously ill with the grip at his home, in which he tendered his congratulations and offers the support of himself and his friends to the nominees.

Hon. James B. Casey

Ex-Mayor Casey was next introduced and he received an ovation. Mr. Casey in the course of his remarks said:

There is certainly evidence of a united party here tonight. It means only one result, victory at the polls. I am pleased to assist in the unification of the party. The foundation of my success was laid by the democratic party and it would become me not to give my support to the party at all times.

There's only one honorable and fair way to do now and that is to give John F. Meehan your unanimous support. From tonight the majority and the minority of the democratic party will unite for the success of the whole ticket. I purposely withdrew from the contest for the nomination in the interest of a united party and now let Mr. Brown beat it if he can.

The same wave that swept him into office last year will sweep him out again, but this year it will be a sweep of reason and sanity instead of insanity and illusion. Elect your candidate and then give him a fair chance.

The democratic office holder is nearer to the people than the republican and the demands on him are more exacting. Some are too quick and ready to find fault with their own candidate. But let us unite and show what a united party means.

Forget the differences of the past and put an end to this present administration of sensationalism and conceit. All things were proclaimed to inflame the public mind and were not carried out. Great

were your expectations last year and

happens in that way you may know something of me. I presented myself for mayor this year, and I want to thank the democrats for the great distinction conferred upon me. I am the standard bearer of the party and with your assistance I will bear it on to victory.

The main question before you is which candidate are you to support. A year ago your mayor promised everything and he has accomplished practically nothing.

He promised to investigate certain departments but did he do it?

Look back over the past year.

It is unnecessary to repeat what has been done.

He has not measured up to the responsibilities of the office. Which candidate are you to support?

Compare me with him in any way you desire. Compare my public record with his. The vote I received demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt that my party was satisfied with my record.

Judge between us intelligently and fairly and I will abide by the decision.

The mayor is appealing for votes on the ground that he reduced the tax rate 80 cents.

He had absolutely nothing to do with it, while as a matter of fact, I had much to do with it.

As a result of a change in the law relative to the corporation tax the city of Lowell received \$105,000, one-half of the entire corporation tax of

the state. Heretofore one-quarter of

this tax went to the city or town in which the business of the corporation was done, while three-quarters went to the cities and towns in which the stockholders resided. Thus the wealthy towns of Brookline, Newton and Milton resided. One-quarter of the

great corporation tax of industrial cities like Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River and New Bedford.

Last year a bill was introduced providing that one-half instead of one-quarter of the tax

go to the places in which the business of the company is carried on.

I spoke and defended this bill with others with the result that it became law and the city of Lowell received the amount I have quoted.

I was pleased to note that a Lowell member of the legislature proposed to introduce a bill next year providing that the entire corporation tax go to the city in which the company does business and I sincerely hope to see that bill become law.

The mayor asked at the Bunting club why I didn't introduce a bill to get all the corporation tax at once.

He evidently knows little of legislative work and the fact that all radical reforms must be brought about gradually.

Then another bill for which I worked

hard, known as the inheritance bill

came into being and as a result the city of Lowell received an inheritance tax of about \$17,000.

Finally the state tax against Lowell this year was \$21,000 less than last year.

These were the three causes of the reduction in Lowell's tax rate and the mayor had absolutely nothing to do with bringing any one of them about.

A ridiculous amount of time has been circulated about me to the effect that I have never worked.

desire to state that I have been and

for a large Boston firm for several years and have taught evening school in this city.

A year ago I introduced a bill in the legislature providing for the separation of the police and licensing boards and had the endorsement of the best men

in the city in both parties.

Mayor Brown was present at the hearing

but he did not speak on it.

He told me to get it into effect on its passage.

He wanted me to take on the referendum. He didn't want the people

to have an opportunity to vote on it.

He simply wanted an opportunity

to make the appointment himself for

this city.

The mayor said yesterday that

I intended being a candidate for

mayor when I introduced this bill but

such was not the case and furthermore

the bill would not have gone into

effect until next year so that the new

mayor, whoever he might be, would

not have the opportunity to make the

appointments and he would have to

be re-elected before he could make them.

Your mayor signed the charter bill

and appeared at the hearing in the legislature.

Senator Stevens, now state

treasurer, who presided at the hearing,

asked your mayor some questions

about the bill he had signed and he

didn't even know what the "Recall"

was. His exposure in that instance

was most humiliating for any man who

had any civic pride.

Judge me not by what I promise

but by what I have tried to do.

I am backed by no interest and have no

friends but my friends.

I am untrammelled and unpledged and appear

before you without a promise to any

interest except to the best interests of

the whole city. I believe in getting a

Miley-Kelman Co.
RELIABILITY

214 MERRIMACK STREET

You Remember

No doubt, the splendid success of last year's UNIQUE PLAN to increase December business—especially if you participated during that event.

We called it "unique" because it originated with us and embodied good ideas—it was cooperative and mutual, inasmuch that buyers gained by SPECIAL PRICE INDUCEMENTS and we benefited by the extra volume of business, made possible only by your hearty response.

The same general plan on a broader basis will be carried out this year, the main object of which is to attract new and permanent customers and to stimulate early buying to help relieve the congestion sure to happen later on. If interested, watch Lowell's Daily Newspapers for items and price-savings that will surprise you.

The list of Special Price Items will be headed

Wednesday Dec. 8th With Handkerchiefs

And they are not of the common, ordinary kind, but choice, dainty patterns imported direct for us under the most favorable conditions for Christmas business. There are over two thousand to choose from and they are all 25c numbers in Pure Irish Linens and Shamrock Lawns, with embroidered hemstitched borders. Wednesday's special price 20c each or \$2.35 dozen.

Put up in fancy Christmas boxes in half and one dozen quantities.

Thursday, Dec. 9—Will be Belt and Garter Day. See Wednesday's papers for items and prices.

Friday, Dec. 10—Will be Neckwear Day. See Thursday's papers for details.

Tuesday, Dec. 14—Will be Waist Day. See papers Monday, Dec. 13, for items and prices.

Wednesday, Dec. 15—Will be Glove Day. See papers Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Thursday, Dec. 16—Will be Hosiery Day. See papers Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Friday, Dec. 17—Will be Veiling Day. See papers Thursday, Dec. 16.

A NEW ACTION

Has Been Entered by Count Boni

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Count Boni de Castellane instituted a new court action today in connection with the education of his children. He asked the court to order his former wife, the present Princess de Sagan, to appoint a tutor for the youngest of the three sons, Jay, with the stipulation that the tutor shall make periodical reports of the boy's progress. The plaintiff also asks a determination of the rights of parents in the matter of escorting the two eldest sons to and from school and prays that the defendant be condemned to pay the costs of the present action.

You're Bilious!

103 YEARS OLD BOWLING NEWS

John Kipp Says He Uses Peppermint

WASHINGTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—As-serting that peppermint is the best substitute he knows of for tobacco and drink, John Kipp, an inmate of the Warren county almshouse here, is celebrating his 103d birthday today. It is said that he eats as much candy as all the other inmates of the almshouse combined and occasionally takes a smoke and chew.

With a memory as clear as though he weren't half his years, Mr. Kipp has been devoting much of his time of late in planning to obtain part of Brooklyn, now thickly settled, which he says is his by inheritance.

Despite his advanced age Mr. Kipp is active and spry, the only infirmity being a slight lameness as a result of a fracture of his hip which he suffered a few years ago.

Until five years ago Mr. Kipp lived alone in a log house in Independence Township. Four acres of land connected with the property was tilled by this centenarian, and in spite of his years he went into the uppermost branches of the fruit trees upon the place, that he might not leave any fruit to rot.

John Kipp was married twice and had five children by his first wife, from whom he has not heard in seven years. He thinks they are living in Middletown, N. Y., where his son, James H. Kipp, wrote him from 231 Worth street, on March 5, 1902. His stepson, John Henry, is also an inmate of the almshouse.

SHORT SEASON SCHEDULE

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—"Ban" Johnson, president of the American baseball league, said last night that the American league owners would be at a unit at the New York meeting next week for a short season schedule and shorter games. He said:

"We shall try to do away with the custom of letting the pitcher throw four practice balls to the catcher, unless the pitcher has just been at bat. I am in favor of making the schedule of games as short as possible. Last year seven of the American league owners were in favor of 140 games while the eighth wanted 154 games. The American league was really set for 140 games; but for harmony's sake and to save muddling up the schedule we compromised on 154 games. In the coming year we want a shorter schedule."

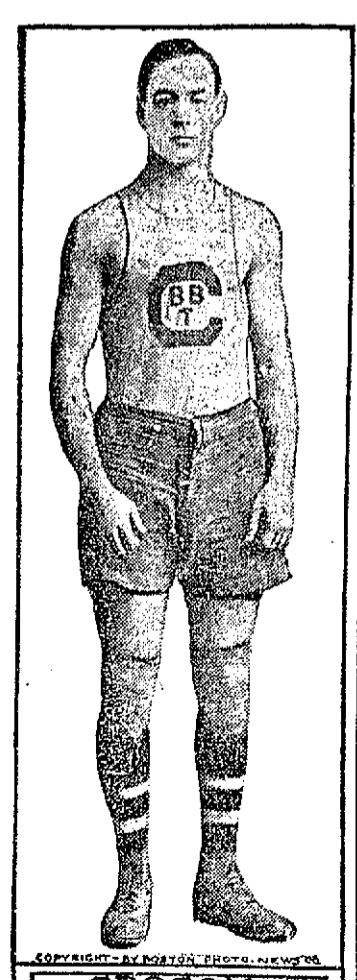
PETITION DENIED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 7.—Governor Charles S. Deneen, last night denied the petition of Frank E. Davis for reinstatement as sheriff of Alexander county. It was Sheriff Davis from whom the Cairo Illinois mob took William Jones, colored, and lynched him on the night of November 11 last. The governor holds that Sheriff Davis did not do all in his power to protect the prisoners and made no forcible resistance. On this ground the petition for reinstatement is denied.

CAPTAIN CROSBY

Of the Cornell Basketball Team

ITHACA, Dec. 7.—With the passing of football interest now centers around basketball in the big universities. In fact, it looks as if the strenuous indoor pastime will be more popular than ever. Many colleges that abolished



the game last winter have again taken it up. For the past two weeks all the fives at the big universities have been at work preparing for the hard games to come later. In the east Cornell is expected to make things warm for its rivals. Crosby, the Ithacans' leader, had a few green men last year that he whipped into good shape, and it is likely that he will have a strong team this season. He is a first class man himself at any position, and it is up to him to develop the players.

Results of the Games Last Night

Two picked teams of the Manufacturers league of this city went to Boston last night, played the pick of the Commission House league at their own game and trimmed them. While the Lowell bowlers are very little acquainted with what are known as Boston candles, which differ in shape from the candles used in this city, the Lowell aggregation did not have to exert themselves very much in order to obtain a victory.

The game between the first teams of Lowell and Boston was a fast one, the Lowell team winning by 35 pins. Bob Fullerton of the Merrimacks, who captained the picked team, was responsible in no small measure for the victory for he had singles of 118, 119 and 145, with a total of 332. Kirby with 325 was also very much in the running. Staples of the Boston team was high man on his team.

The game between the second teams was won by Lowell by a wide margin. Webster of the Lowell team was the only man to shoot over the 300 mark.

Two games were played in the Carpet league last night, the Brussels finishing room team defeating the Preston weave room in one game while in the other The Axminster finishing room won three points from the rug room.

There were three fast games played in the Catholic league last night. The game between the Knights of Columbus and Y. M. C. I. resulted in a victory for the Knights, who won all three points, thereby displacing the Y. M. C. I. from the first position in the league.

J. F. Donohoe of the winning team was high man.

The Alpines dropped the first string to the C. Y. M. L. but put up a garrison finish and landed the second and third strings.

The game between the C. M. A. C. and Knights of Equity resulted in a victory for the former team. The scores:

INTER-CITY CONTEST

Team One, Lowell

	1	2	3	T ¹
Libby	87	81	72	240
Bowen	91	105	96	292
Abbott	103	95	81	282
Kirby	89	120	107	316
Fullerton	118	113	145	363
Totals	488	529	501	1521

Team One, Boston

Maynard

Young

Staples

Hull

Stone

Totals

Team Two, Lowell

Walmsley

Webster

Stearns

Griffith

Carroll

Totals

Team Two, Boston

Small

Gittwaugh

Putnam

Dennington

Bogard

Totals

Team Three, Boston

Carpet Mill League

Brussels Finishing Room

J. Sullivan

B. Mullin

P. Brennan

M. Sullivan

J. McKinley

Totals

Preston Weave Room

W. Howarth

E. Conway

J. Jasper

J. Townsend

Totals

Axmire Finishing Room

Dowd

Donnelly

Boyle

Mullin

Tague

Totals

Rug Room

Watson

Conroy

Howard

McCormick

Mann

Totals

CATHOLIC LEAGUE

Alpines

H. Farrell

J. Devlin

Wynne

McCormack

Sub

Totals

C. Y. M. L.

Fred Martin

Monahan

Grant

Loyal

E. Martin

Totals

Y. M. C. I.

King

McLaughlin

Marshall

Doyle

T. F. Kelley

Totals

103 YEARS OLD BOWLING NEWS

ATTEL GOT DECISION

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7.—Abel Attel, champion featherweight fighter of the world, was forced to exert himself to the utmost to gain a decision over Charlie White of Chicago in an 8-round contest before the Phoenix Athletic club here last night. The decision was unpopular.

Alderman Anderson, in reply, said the reason he voted to grant the franchise was because by so doing he paved the way for open competition with the telephone and telegraph companies. Alderman O'Hare and Timothy spoke against the franchise.

Bright, Sears & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS

Wyman's Exchange

SECOND FLOOR

WARSHIPS HELD READY TO CATCH ZELAYA-- HIS TWO AGENTS NOW IN WASHINGTON



FEROCIOUS BATTLE

Leopardess Attacked Three Men in Norumbega Park

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—A leopardess belonging to the menagerie at Norumbega park, pleasure resort at Auburndale, objected yesterday to being led from one cage to another and attacked three of the park employees.

The men attacked were not seriously injured although their clothing was torn into ribbons and they were seriously scratched.

BOXERS IN TOWN INJURIES FATAL

Thomas and Crawford in Fine Condition

Medical Student's Skull Fractured

Tonight's meeting of the Gladstones club, in Associate hall, will undoubtedly draw a crowded house, for many applications for membership have been received since tonight's bill was announced. Joe Thomas, the California champion, arrived in Lowell today and is in excellent condition. He is confident of his ability to put away his antagonist. Thomas will have in his corner the three Gardner brothers and it will be the first appearance of George Gardner in the ring in Lowell in several years.

Tommy Crawford arrived in town last evening and before retiring for the night had made many friends among the sporting element. He is



JOE THOMAS

a husky appearing young man and when he says he wants to meet Bill Papke, he looks as if he might.

Joe Thomas accompanied by Freddie Sears of Philadelphia, looking like a couple of young millionaires arrived in town this morning and after a call at The Sun office registered at the Waverly hotel where Crawford's party is also staying. Thomas looks to be in fine condition and says he's fit for the bout of his life. Both men seem to be much pleased at the opportunity of getting at each other as it appears there has been much discussion in the west as to their relative ability with the mitts. Thomas was kept busy during the morning meeting old friends, while Crawford made a number of new ones. Both are gentlemanly and intelligent young men of the kind who help to take the bar of the game. The directors of the club have been rushed with applications for membership during the week and quite a few applications, it is understood, were turned down. None but members in good standing will be admitted to the meeting this evening and all must present their certificates of membership at the door.

Billy Clinton and Jack O'Lehr are in fine shape for their semi-final go and it is understood that their friends have been laying a few wagers on the side.

Young Kelly and Young Ross will furnish six lively rounds for the opening bout. This will be the most important meeting ever held by the Gladstones.

MR. VINAL CONTRACTOR HURT IN RUNAWAY ACCIDENT

Frederick Vinal, a contractor residing in Kenwood, Drexel, was hurt in a runaway accident in Third street yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Vinal was driving down Third street when his horse became frightened at something and started to run away. The runaway collided with a wagon just before reaching the corner of Read street and Mr. Vinal was thrown out of the wagon.

The animal then started at a rapid rate of speed towards Bridge street, where it was captured. It was at first thought that Mr. Vinal was seriously injured and word was telephoned to the ambulance but when the latter arrived Mr. Vinal had revived sufficiently to allow him being taken to his own home.

CRABBE

ous professional runners of the world compete, but they are also after several of the crack amateurs here and abroad to join the money chasers. It is said that Crabbe, one of the greatest half milers England over had, is to turn professional shortly and sail for America. Crabbe has shown his heels to all the English cracks for the last two years and would undoubtedly make things warm for the American speed marvels.

Christmas Pianos

We have the

Largest Assortment

Lowest Prices

and the

Best Quality

RING'S

110-112 Merrimack Street.

Open Evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock, 701 Christmas.

Copyright by Boston Photo News

CROSBY

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public.

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

RUINOUS EFFECT OF POLITICAL TURMOIL.

The increase or decrease in the value of the real estate of any city from year to year must be taken as a fair criterion of its progress and prosperity or the reverse.

If we judge the city of Lowell by this criterion we shall see that the present has been one of the worst we have had for many years in regard to the increase in the value of real estate. This increase indicates the amount of new property added to the assessment list and in a general way represents the activity of building operations throughout the city. In this light it may be well to show the increase in the valuation of the city property for the past few years:

Increase in 1909 over 1908.....	\$ 704,410
" 1908 over 1907.....	905,490
" 1907 over 1906.....	780,508
" 1906 over 1905.....	1,713,185

It, therefore, appears that the increase in 1909 over 1908 has been less than for several years previous. This is what might be expected from a year spent in political turmoil in which the interests of the city were neglected and enterprise actually scared into inactivity. There has been no attempt worth mention to bring new industries here, and most of the city departments have been in a state of demoralization most of the time. This was the case with the police department, the street department, the pauper department and even the building department. There was no proper direction of business, and whatever was done lessened the efficiency of every department touched by the executive of the city.

The figures above quoted indicate the business stagnation that resulted as a natural consequence of the brawling, the litigation, the threats, the bulldozing and the bluff that characterized the administration throughout the year.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of President Taft read to the congress today is characterized by a tameness and rapidity contrasting strikingly with the messages of ex-President Roosevelt.

We do not, however, undertake to condemn President Taft's message on that score. Yet we surmise that unless through mere curiosity the senators and representatives kept awake during the reading of the document, there was much to induce sleep in the absence of anything characterized by spirit or intensity.

Perhaps the most important feature of the document is that in which President Taft undertakes to deal with the question of injunctions. He quotes a passage from the platform of what he calls "the successful party in the last election," the passage referring to the needlessness of issuing injunctions without notice except where irreparable injury might result from delay. To carry out this party pledge President Taft proposes the enactment of a law providing that no injunction be issued without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay would result in irreparable injury to the complainant. Where, therefore, an injunction issues without notice it is provided that it shall be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within less time if the court so provides. That modification of the injunction evils complained of may gratify some people while it will do no harm to anybody. It is simply a proposition to pass a law providing for the very thing which the courts have been in the habit of doing for many years past. The cases are very few where injunctions have been issued without notice, and where they were so issued it was on the ground that irreparable delay would result.

There are other provisions in the message made to carry out recommendations of the republican platform such, for example, as that in favor of postal savings banks, another for a ship subsidy bill, one for a bureau of public health and several others.

The president touches in a perfunctory way upon the application of the Monroe Doctrine in the South American states, and he undertakes to say that neither this doctrine nor any other American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States.

On the matter of revenues the president points out that the deficit for the current fiscal year will reach the sum of \$73,075,620, and this the president points out will be met by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama canal.

In this connection the president points out that the expense of the canal originally estimated at \$130,705,200 will eventually amount to \$175,201,000. He explains why the figures crept up by stating that the plan of construction was changed and the cost of labor and materials was under-estimated.

The message gives but very little attention to the operation of the new tariff law beyond the statement that the tariff commission has been appointed to assist the president in administering the maximum and minimum clause of the act. He states that the board will require three years to compile certain facts and information relative to the cost of production, wages and other matters in foreign countries. Relative to the high prices of commodities the president enumerates what he considers to be the causes, including among them mainly the production of gold, the increase in population and the more expensive mode of living among our people. There is no intimation in regard to the extent to which trusts and monopolies increase the prices of various commodities, nor does the message state that the high tariff has anything to do with increasing the cost of living.

SEEN AND HEARD

Dr. Blank, about 20 years a professor in a certain college, was on the eve of a trip to Europe, to be absent two years. In patriotic and rather harrowing tones he made his farewell address to his class:

"Yes, I am about to part with you. This is more than distressing to me. Would that there was a window in my breast, my dear boys, that you might see the innermost recesses of my heart."

A striping in the rear, seized with a happy thought, shouted:

"Professor, would a pane in the stomach do?"

Deplored the passing of the old-time salt codfish, a writer in the Boston Transcript says: "Twenty years ago a high shouldered individual with a scalloped collar hung narrow and deep in every grocery store. Today he reposes in sections of a neat wooden box. It was the province of a salt codfish of the prehistoric times ante-dating 1576 to be as indurated as possible, and the fish embalmers, before they had heard of gallicic acid and the pure food law, of benzene of soot and Dr. Wiley, had to depend on Turk's Island salt and the breezy air of New England to produce that strength of character which made the salt codfish an eager rival with horseradish in imparting a pungent flavor. A Salem girl who married and went to Denver pined away in that uncongenial climate until her father stuck some postage stamps on a salt codfish and sent it to her by mail."

TROUBLES OF MARY.

Mary had a little lamb—
This is no childish blurt;
It was a little Persian lamb—
She fleeced it for a muff.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mary had a little foot,
But wore a size too curt;
And everywhere that Mary went
Her shoes were sure to hurt.

—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Mary had a little calf
A slim and shapely critter.
It butted Mary in the—er—mud
And Mary's wrath was bitter.

—Houston Post.

Mary had a trolley ride
In Houston's big main street;
She only had to pay three cents
Because she had no seat.

—Springfield Union.

Mary took a little nap
And woke with great alarm;
She thought a horrid ugly pup
Would do her pet some harm.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

At the Opera House last night a four act play by Henry D. Carey, entitled "In the Heart of Alaska," was presented with elaborate scenic effects, and an able company. Unfortunately, the attendance was not as large as the merit of the play demanded.

The plot deals with a music hall singer, who married a young Scotchman and went to the heart of Alaska to live. After the novelty had worn off

"BREWSTER'S MILLIONS".

The most interesting and successful plays produced in recent years are those which have been made from popular novels. The best exemplification of this is "Brewster's Millions," a "best seller" as a book, a record smasher in stage form.

Book readers and theatregoers alike are familiar with George Barr McCutcheon's fantastic tale of frenzied finance. Imaging a young man trying to spend a million dollars in one year in order to get seven millions. He has a

Scott's Emulsion

It is the recognized treatment and prescribed by Physicians all over the world for this dread disease. It is the ideal food-medicine to heal the lungs and build up the wasting body.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send us name of place and this ad. for our
beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch Book
Each book contains a Gold Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York

BOSTON PAINLESS
DENTAL ROOMS

Why people suffer from bad teeth or go without teeth is a mystery and only explainable by ignorance of our PAINLESS METHODS.

A SET OF OUR BEST TEETH will make a valuable Christmas present. Patrons ordering a set of our best teeth for Christmas will be given one Gold Crown or two Gold Fillings FREE.

GOLD CROWNS, 22k.....\$5.00
GOLD FILLINGS.....\$1.00 up

Rooms 16, 17, 18, 29 Runels Bldg.

Merrimack Square

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamers
Only Direct Service between Boston
and Scotland.Only Direct Service between Boston
and North of Ireland.Only Direct Service from Glasgow.
Accommodations and food, latest improvements for comfort and safety.

Second cabin, Glasgow, Derry or Galway \$10; third class, \$21.50, to Glasgow, Derry, Belfast, and Liverpool. Prepaid steamer \$10, \$30.25. Entire passage, except for married couples, children 1 to 12 years, half fare.

DENIS MURPHY, 18 APPLETON ST

H. & A. Allan, 110 State St., Boston

WHEN IN NEED OF FLORAL
DESIGNS THAT WILL LAST

Also flowers out fresh from my own conservatories, at first cost, call at McManamon's, 6 Prescott St. We also carry the largest stock of decorative plants in the city, and will carrying a full line of Christmas greenery.

JAMES J. McMANAMON,
6 Prescott StreetELECTRIC
FIXTURES AND TABLE LAMPS

Elegant new line just received.

DERBY & MORSE

64 Middle St., Tel. 468

LIFE OF A PIMPLE

Complexions are Cleared and Pimples Disappear Overnight Without Trouble.

The dispensers of poslasm, a new skin discovery, ask that notice be given that no one is urged to purchase it without first obtaining an experimental pack.

Everyone who has tried it knows that the fifteen cent box, on sale at Falls & Burkinshaw's, Carter & Shurburne's and all drug stores, is sufficient to cure the worst cases of eczema where the surface affected is not too large. The itching comes on first application. It will cure acne, tetter, blisters, scaly scalp, blisters, blisters and every other form of itch, including itching feet. Being flesh-colored and containing no grease, the presence of poslasm on exposed surfaces, such as the face and hands, is not perceptible. Water and soap cannot be used in connection with it, as these irritate and prolong skin troubles, sometimes even causing them.

As to the experimental package of poslasm, it can be had free of charge by mail of the Emergency Laboratories, 32 West Twenty-fifth street, New York. It alone is sufficient to clear the complexion overnight, and to rid the face of pimples in twenty-four hours.

and the monotony of life in Alaska began to have its effect on the erstwhile singer, she hearkened to the pleadings of a former lover and eloped with him, leaving her husband, McLain, alone. Her overturned canoe was afterwards found in the Yukon. It was supposed she was drowned. Her husband made love to the daughter of the man who kept the general store and was about to take her off to the nearest mission to be married when the first woman turns up. There are exciting climaxes but the action is betimes rough and unorthodox as of course befits a country life.

Henry D. Carey assumes the role of Neil McLain and proves a skillful, versatile actor, always taking pains to fill in the minutest detail which to his mind seems necessary to make the narrative complete. Were he not the author he would not be so particular about the details and might thus make the really important features more striking.

The cast was as follows, every member of the support being deserving of praise and all combining to give a very satisfactory performance:

Father Jean, from the Mission up the river.....Edwin Caldwell
"Tagish Jim," a fullblood Chilkat.....Frederick Seaton
Kate McLain, Neil's wife.....Lucy Mullen
Dave Kirke, a Seattle mining engineer.....Hector DlonFrancois Leclerc, a half breed voyager.....Joseph Harris
Neil McLain, a son of the north.....Henry D. Carey

"Rainbow" Rawlins, an old sour dough.....Louis Thiel

Sam Mixer, owner of the general store and postmaster at Curious Run.....Russell Simpson

Alaska, his daughter.....Fern Foster

"Ole Kentuck," a placer miner.....Ford Fenimore

FREDERIC THOMPSON
Proprietor of "Brewster's Millions"

difficult task but carries out the wishes of his uncle who bequeathed the money with certain stipulations. With but a few weeks remaining of the year, this young man, who is named "Monty" Brewster, finds himself almost ready to give up the job, but a storm helps him out, and it is this storm that offers the opportunity to present a sensational stage picture and make the play one of the best of the season. Of

FREDERIC THOMPSON
Proprietor of "Brewster's Millions"

course, the big thing in the play and that which delights and thrills the spectator more than anything else in it, is the work solely of the producer, Frederic Thompson. This is the storm scene at the end of the third act.

The play will be presented here at the Opera House on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 8 and 9, with Thursday matinee, with Robert Ober in the similar role of "Monty" Brewster, May Talbot as "Peggy" Gray and the remaining long list of characters in the same hands identified with the original New York production.

ELSIE JANIS

Elsie Janis in "The Fair Co-Ed" goes to do the imitations of well known actors and actresses which formed an enjoyable feature of her performance. During the new season of George Ade's play she has substituted characterizations of several well known stars as they might play them entirely out of their individual lines. For instance, she has a deliciously funny travesty on Ethel Barrymore as she might appear doing a song and dance after the "Blanche Ring" style. Miss Janis'得意 is somewhat uncanny satire, ought to be at its best in this characterization. To further stimulate the imaginative functions of her audience, Miss Janis also has a little travesty of George Cohan as he might appear playing Romeo. Miss Janis in "The Fair Co-Ed" will be seen at the Opera House Dec. 10th. Seats go on sale today.

REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM

That Kate Douglas Wiggin has a legion of admirers in this city is evidenced by the unusual attention attracted by the announcement that "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," a dramatization by Charlotte Thompson and Kate Douglas Wiggin of the latter's famous story of the same name, is to be presented at the Opera House Dec. 13, 14 and 15.

HATTIE WILLIAMS IN "DETECTIVE SPARKLES"

Charles Frohman will present at the Opera House Dec. 16, Miss Hattie Williams and her famous detective comedy, "Detective Sparkles," in which she appeared at the Garrick theatre, New York, for three months.

"Detective Sparkles," with Mr. Frohman's brilliant comedienne in the similar role, could easily finish out the entire season in New York, but previous contracts for the production of other plays at the Garrick compel the interruption of Miss Williams' very successful engagement, and a short tour of the principal eastern cities, preliminary to her return to New York, will be made.

"THE YOUNG TURK"

Max Rogers, of the Rogers Brothers, and Maude Raymond, in Klav & Erlanger's bright and merry production, "The Young Turk," comes to the Low-

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE OUR
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN

Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, Silver-

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and the House of Representatives:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding and are very generally satisfactory.

Europe.

Pursuant to the provisions of the general treaty of arbitration concluded between the United States and Great Britain, April 4, 1908, a special agreement was entered into between the two countries on Jan. 27, 1909, for the submission of questions relating to the fisheries on the north Atlantic coast to a tribunal to be formed from members of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

In accordance with the provisions of the special agreement the printed case of each government was, on Oct. 4 last, submitted to the other and to the arbitral tribunal at The Hague, and the counter case of the United States is now in course of preparation.

The American rights under the fisheries article of the treaty of 1818 have been a cause of difference between the United States and Great Britain for nearly seventy years. The interests involved are of great importance to the American fishing industry, and the final settlement of the controversy will remove a source of constant irritation and complaint. This is the first case involving such great international questions which has been submitted to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Canadian international boundary, concluded April 11, 1908, authorizes the appointment of two commissioners to define and mark accurately the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the waters of the Passamaquoddy bay and provides for the exchange of briefs within the period of six months. The briefs were duly presented within the prescribed period, but as the commissioners failed to agree within six months after the exchange of the printed statements, as required by the treaty, it has now become necessary to resort to the arbitration provided for in the article.

The international fisheries commission appointed pursuant to and under the authority of the convention of April 11, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain has completed a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in international boundary waters of the United States and Canada. The regulations will be duly submitted to congress with a view to the enactment of such legislation as will be necessary under the convention to put them into operation.

The convention providing for the settlement of international differences between the United States and Canada, including the apportionment between the two countries of certain of the boundary waters and the appointment of commissioners to adjust certain other questions, signed on the 11th day of January, 1909, and to the ratification of which the senate gave its advice and consent on March 3, 1909, has not yet been ratified on the part of Great Britain.

Commissioners have been appointed on the part of the United States to act jointly with commissioners on the part of Canada in examining into the question of obstructions in the St. John river between Maine and New Brunswick and to make recommendations for the regulation of the uses thereof and are now engaged in this work.

Protecting the Seas.

Negotiations for an international conference to consider and reach an arrangement providing for the preservation and protection of the fur seals in the north Pacific are in progress with the governments of Great Britain, Japan and Russia. The attitude of the governments interested leads me to hope for a satisfactory settlement of this question as the ultimate outcome of the negotiations.

The second peace conference recently held at The Hague adopted a convention for the establishment of an international prize court upon the joint proposal of delegations of the United States, France, Germany and Great Britain. The law to be observed by the tribunal in the decision of prize cases was, however, left in an uncertain and therefore unsatisfactory state. Article 7 of the convention provided that the court was to be governed by the provisions of treaties existing between the belligerents, but that "in the absence of such provisions the court shall apply the rules of international law. If no generally recognized rule exists the court shall give judgment in accordance with the general principles of justice and equity." As, however, many questions in international maritime law are understood differently and therefore interpreted differently in various countries, it was deemed advisable not to intrust legislative powers to the proposed court, but to determine the rules of law properly applicable in a conference of the representative maritime nations. Pursuant to an invitation of Great Britain a conference was held at London from Dec. 2, 1908, to Feb. 26, 1909, in which the following powers participated: The United States, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia and Spain. The conference resulted in the declaration of London, unanimously agreed to and signed by the participating powers, concerning, among other matters, the highly important subjects of blockade, contraband, the destruc-

tion of neutral prizes and continuous voyages.

The declaration of London is an eminently satisfactory codification of the international maritime law, and it is hoped that its reasonableness and fairness will secure its general adoption, as well as remove one of the difficulties standing in the way of the establishment of an international prize court.

Under the authority given in the sundry civil appropriation act, approved March 4, 1909, the United States was represented at the international conference on maritime law at Brussels. The conference met on the 25th of September last and resulted in the signature ad referendum of a convention for the unification of certain regulations with regard to maritime assistance and salvaging and a convention for the unification of certain rules with regard to collisions at sea.

Two new projects of conventions which have not heretofore been considered in a diplomatic conference—namely, one concerning the limitation of the responsibility of shipowners and the other concerning marine mortgages and privileges—have been submitted by the conference to the different governments.

The conference adjourned to meet again on April 11, 1910. The international conference for the purpose of promoting uniform legislation concerning letters of exchange, which was called by the government of the Netherlands to meet at The Hague in September, 1909, has been postponed to meet at that capital in June, 1910. The United States will be appropriately represented in this conference under the provision thereto already made by congress.

The cordial invitation of Belgium to be represented by a fitting display of American progress in the useful arts and inventions at the world's fair to be held at Brussels in 1910 remains to be acted upon by the congress. Mindful of the advantages to accrue to our artisans and producers in competition with their continental rivals, I renew the recommendation heretofore made that provision be made for acceptance of the invitation and adequate representation in the exposition.

The question arising out of the Belgian annexation of the Independent State of the Congo, which has so long and earnestly preoccupied the attention of this government and enlisted the sympathy of our best citizens, is still open, but in a more hopeful stage. This government was among the foremost in the great work of uplifting the uncivilized regions of Africa and urging the extension of the benefits of civilization, education and fruitful open commerce to that vast domain and is a party to treaty engagements of all the interested powers designed to carry out that great duty to humanity. The way to better the original and adventurous conditions, so burdensome to the natives and so destructive to their development, has been pointed out by observation and experience, not alone of American representatives, but by cumulative evidence from all quarters and by the investigations of Belgian agents. The announced programs of reforms, striking at many of the evils known to exist, are an augury of better things. The attitude of the United States is one of benevolent encouragement, coupled with a hopeful trust that the good work, responsibly undertaken and zealously perfected to the accomplishment of the results so ardently desired, will soon justify the wisdom that inspires them and satisfy the demands of humane sentiment throughout the world.

Latin America.

One of the happiest events in recent pan-American diplomacy was the peaceful, independent settlement by the governments of Bolivia and Peru of a boundary difference between them, which for some weeks threatened to cause war and even to entrap Indians affecting other republics less directly concerned. From various quarters, directly or indirectly concerned, the intercession of the United States was sought to assist in a solution of the controversy. Desiring at all times to abstain from any undue mingling in the affairs of sister republics and having faith in the ability of the governments of Peru and Bolivia themselves to settle their difference in a manner satisfactory to themselves, viewed with magnanimity, would assuage all ill-feeling, this government steadily abstained from being drawn into the controversy and was much gratified to find its confidence justified by events.

On the 4th of July next there will open at Buenos Aires the fourth pan-American conference. This conference will have a special meaning to the hearts of all Americans because around its date are clustered the anniversaries of the independence of so many of the American republics. It is not necessary for me to remind the congress of the political, social and commercial importance of these gatherings. You are asked to make liberal appropriation for our participation. If this be granted it is my purpose to appoint a distinguished and representative delegation qualified fittingly to represent this country and to deal with the problems of intercontinental interest which will there be discussed.

The Argentine Republic will also hold from May to November, 1910, at Buenos Aires a great international agricultural exhibition, in which the United States has been invited to participate. Considering the rapid growth of the trade of the United States with the Argentine Republic and the cordial relations existing between the two nations, together with the fact that it provides an opportunity to show deference to a sister republic on the occasion of the celebration of its national independence, the proper departments of this government are taking steps to apprise the interests concerned of the opportunity afforded by this exhibition, in which appropriate participation by this country is so desirable. The designation of an official representative is also receiving consideration.

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the cost of engineering and construction is due to substantial enlargement of the plan of construction by widening the canal 100 feet in the Culebra cut and, by increasing the dimensions of the locks, to the underestimate of the quantity of the work to be done under the original plan and to an underestimate of the cost of labor and materials, both of which have greatly enhanced in price since the original estimate was made.

In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative governmental necessity. The result has been, as I am advised by the secretary of the treasury, that the estimates of the expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911—that is, for the next fiscal year—are less by \$56,663,000 than the total of appropriations for the current fiscal year and less by \$4,000,000 than the estimates for that year. So far as the secretary of the treasury is able to form a judgment as to future income and compare it with the expenditures for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, including the payments on account of the Panama canal and the public debt, there will be no deficit in the year ending June 30, 1911, but a small surplus of \$72,000.

In the present estimates the needs of the departments and of the government have been cut to the quick, so to speak, and any assumption on the part of congress, so often made in times past, that the estimates have been prepared with the expectation that they may be reduced will result in seriously hampering proper administration.

The secretary of the treasury points out, what should be carefully noted in respect to this reduction in governmental expenses for the next fiscal year, that the economies are of two kinds—first, there is a saving in the permanent administration of the departments, bureaus and offices of the government, and, second, there is a present reduction in expenses by a postponement of projects and improvements that ultimately will have to be carried out, but which are now delayed with the hope that additional revenue in the future will permit their execution without producing a deficit.

I am aware that there is a strong feeling in both houses of congress and possibly in the country against the establishment of civil pensions and that this has naturally grown out of the heavy burden of military pensions which it has always been the policy of our government to assume, but I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannuation of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions.

Increase in Expenditures.

The business and expenditures of the government have expanded enormously since the Spanish war, but as the revenues have increased in nearly the same proportion as the expenditures until recently the attention of the public and of those responsible for the government has not been fastened upon the question of reducing the cost of administration. We cannot, in view of the advancing prices of living, hope to save money by a reduction in the standard of salaries paid. Indeed, if any change is made in that regard an increase rather than a decrease will be necessary, and the only means of economy will be in reducing the number of employees and in obtaining a greater average of efficiency from those retained in the service.

Close investigation and study needed to make definite recommendations in this regard will consume at least two years. I note with much satisfaction the organization in the senate of a committee on public expenditures charged with the duty of conducting such an investigation, and I tender to that committee all the assistance which the executive branch of the government can possibly render.

Frauds in the Collections of Customs.

I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of customs revenue at New York city, in which a number of the subordinate employees in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining company and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar. The government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining company all that it is shown to have been defrauded of. The sum was received in full of the amount due which might have been recovered by civil action against the beneficiary of the fraud, but there was an express reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should not interfere with or prevent the criminal prosecution of every one who was found to be subject to the same.

Criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the government officers. The treasury department and the department of justice are exerting every effort to discover all the wrongdoers, including the officers and employees of the companies who may have been privy to the fraud.

It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by congress at present, pending the probing by the treasury department and the department of justice, as proposed, might give immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties.

Maximum and Minimum Clause in Tariff Act.

Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the "maximum and minimum" clause it is the duty of the executive to consider the laws and practices of other countries with reference to the importation into those

countries of the products and merchandise of the United States, and if the executive finds such laws and practices not to be unduly discriminatory against the United States the minimum duties provided in the bill are to go into force. Unless the president makes such a finding, then the maximum duties provided in the bill—that is, an increase of 25 per cent ad valorem over the maximum duties—are to be in force. Fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the executive are likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

The discretion granted to the executive by the terms "unduly discriminatory" is wide. In order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports from a country it is necessary that he shall find on the part of that country not only discriminations in its laws or the practices under them against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue—that is, without good and fair reason. I conceive that this power was reposed in the president with the hope that the maximum duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would enable the president and the state department through friendly negotiation to secure the elimination from the laws and the practice under them of any foreign country of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused.

Uses of the New Tariff Board.
The new tariff law enables me to appoint a tariff board to assist me in connection with the department of state in the administration of the minimum and maximum clause of the act and also to assist officers of the government in the administration of the entire law. An examination of the law and an understanding of the nature of the facts which should be considered in discharging the functions imposed upon the executive show that I have the power to direct the tariff board to make a comprehensive glossary and encyclopedia of the terms used and articles embraced in the tariff law and to secure information as to the cost of production of such goods in this country and the cost of their production in foreign countries. I have therefore appointed a tariff board consisting of three members and have directed them to perform all the duties above described. This work will perhaps take two or three years, and I ask from congress a continuing annual appropriation equal to that already made for this prosecution. I believe that the work of this board will be of prime utility and importance whenever congress shall deem it wise again to readjust the customs duties. If the facts secured by the tariff board are of such a character as to show generally that the rates of duties imposed by the present tariff law are excessive under the principles of protection as described in the platform of the successful party at the last election, the marked success of the ships in steaming around the world in all weathers on schedule time has increased respect for our navy and has added to our national prestige.

Our enlisted personnel recruited from all sections of the country is young and energetic and representative of the national spirit. It is, moreover, owing to its intelligence, capable of quick training into the modern manner of war's men. Our officers are earnest and zealous in their profession, but it is a regrettable fact that the higher officers are old for the responsibilities of the modern navy, and the admirals do not arrive at flag rank young enough to obtain adequate training in their duties as flag officers. This need for reform in the navy has been ably and earnestly presented to congress by my predecessor, and I also urgently recommend the subject for consideration.

Early in the coming session a comprehensive plan for the reorganization of the officers of all corps of the navy will be presented to congress, and I hope it will meet with action suited to its urgency.

Owing to the necessity for economy in expenditures I have directed the curtailment of recommendations for naval appropriations so that they are thirty-eight millions less than the corresponding estimates of last year, and the request for new naval construction is limited to two first class battleships and one repair vessel.

The generosity of congress has provided in the present naval observatory the most magnificent and expensive astronomical establishment in the world. It is being used for certain naval purposes which might easily and adequately be subserved by a small division connected with the navy department at only a fraction of the cost of the present naval observatory. The official board of visitors established by congress and appointed in 1901 expressed its conclusion that the official head of the observatory should be an eminent astronomer appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate, holding his place by a tenure at least as permanent as that of the superintendent of the coast survey or the head of the geological survey and not merely by a detail of two or three years' duration. I fully concur in this judgment and urge a provision by law for the appointment of such a director.

Department of Justice—Expedition in Legal Procedure.
The deplorable delays in the administration of civil and criminal law have received the attention of committees of the American Bar association and of many state bar associations, as well as the considered thought of judges and jurists. In my judgment, a change in judicial procedure, with a view to reducing its expense to private litigants in civil cases and facilitating the disposal of business and final decision in both civil and criminal cases, constitutes the greatest need in our American institutions. I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawlessness and cruelty exhibited in lynchings are directly due to the uncertainties and injustices growing out of the delays in trials, judgments and the executions thereof by our courts. Of course these remarks apply quite as well to the administration of justice in state courts as to that in federal courts, and without making inviolable distinction it is, perhaps not too much to say that, speaking generally, the defects are less in the federal courts than in the state courts. But they are very great in the federal courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts.

Coast Defenses.

The coast defenses of the United States proper are generally all that could be desired, and in some respects they are rather more elaborate than under present conditions are needed to stop an enemy's fleet from entering the harbors defended. There is, however, one place where additional defense is badly needed, and that is at the mouth of Chesapeake bay, where it is proposed to make an artificial island for a fort which shall prevent an enemy's fleet from entering this most important strategical base of operations on the whole Atlantic and gulf coasts. I hope that appropriate legislation will be adopted to secure the construction of this defense.

The military and naval joint board have unanimously agreed that it would be unwise to make the large expenditures which at one time were contemplated in the establishment of a naval base and station in the Philippines. Islands have expressed their judgment in favor of making an extensive naval base at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, and not in the Philippines. This does not dispense with the necessity for the comparatively small appropriations required to finish the proper coast defenses in the Philippines now under construction on the island of Corregidor and elsewhere or to complete a suitable repair station and coaling supply station at Olongapo, where the floating dock Dewey. I hope that this recommendation of the joint board will end the discussion as to the comparative merits of Manila bay and Olongapo as naval stations and will lead to prompt measures for the proper equipment and defense of Pearl Harbor.

The Navy.

The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world in more efficient condition than when it started was a noteworthy event of interest alike to our citizens and the naval authorities of the world. Besides the beneficial and far-reaching effect on our personal and diplomatic relations in the countries which the fleet visited, the marked success of the ships in steaming around the world in all weathers on schedule time has increased respect for our navy and has added to our national prestige.

Our enlisted personnel recruited from all sections of the country is young and energetic and representative of the national spirit. It is, moreover, owing to its intelligence, capable of quick training into the modern manner of war's men. Our officers are earnest and zealous in their profession, but it is a regrettable fact that the higher officers are old for the responsibilities of the modern navy, and the admirals do not arrive at flag rank young enough to obtain adequate training in their duties as flag officers. This need for reform in the navy has been ably and earnestly presented to congress by my predecessor, and I also urgently recommend the subject for consideration.

Early in the coming session a comprehensive plan for the reorganization of the officers of all corps of the navy will be presented to congress, and I hope it will meet with action suited to its urgency.

Owing to the necessity for economy in expenditures I have directed the curtailment of recommendations for naval appropriations so that they are thirty-eight millions less than the corresponding estimates of last year, and the request for new naval construction is limited to two first class battleships and one repair vessel.

The generosity of congress has provided in the present naval observatory the most magnificent and expensive astronomical establishment in the world. It is being used for certain naval purposes which might easily and adequately be subserved by a small division connected with the navy department at only a fraction of the cost of the present naval observatory. The official board of visitors established by congress and appointed in 1901 expressed its conclusion that the official head of the observatory should be an eminent astronomer appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate, holding his place by a tenure at least as permanent as that of the superintendent of the coast survey or the head of the geological survey and not merely by a detail of two or three years' duration. I fully concur in this judgment and urge a provision by law for the appointment of such a director.

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It appears that the average distance over which newspapers are delivered to their customers is 201 miles, while the average haul of magazines is 1,049 and of miscellaneous periodicals 1,128 miles. Thus the average haul of the magazine is three and one-half times and that of the miscellaneous periodical nearly four times the haul of the daily newspaper, yet all of them pay the same postage rate of 1 cent a pound. The statistics of 1907 show that second class mail matter constituted 63.91 per cent of the weight of all the mail and yielded only 5.19 per cent of the revenue.

The figures given are startling and show the payment by the government of an enormous subsidy to the newspapers, magazines and periodicals, and congress may well consider whether radical steps should not be taken to reduce the deficit in the postoffice department caused by this discrepancy between the actual cost of transportation and the compensation exacted therefor.

A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage. They are much heavier than newspapers and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half times as great.

With respect to the territory of Alaska, I recommend legislation which shall provide for the appointment by the president of a commission with authority to examine the law and equity procedure of the federal courts of first instance, the law of appeals from those courts to the courts of appeals and to the supreme court and the costs imposed in such procedure upon the private litigants and upon the public treasury and make recommendation with a view to simplifying and expediting the procedure as far as possible and making it as inexpensive as may be to the litigant or little means.

The platform of the successful party in the last election contained the following:

"The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing therefor should be granted."

I recommend that in compliance with the promise thus made appropriate legislation be adopted. The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any federal court without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant and unless also the court shall from the evidence make a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that irreparable and shall also direct on the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order. Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued without previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be heard should by force of the statute expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within any time less than that period which the court may fix unless within such seven days or such less period the injunction or order is extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

My judgment is that the passage of such an act, which really embodies the best practices in equity and is very like the rule now in force in some courts, will prevent the issuing of ill-advised orders of injunction without notice and will render such orders when issued much less objectionable by the short time in which they may remain effective.

Anti-trust and Interstate Commerce Laws.

The jurisdiction of the general government over interstate commerce has led to the passage of the so called "Sherman anti-trust law" and the "interstate commerce law" and its amendments. The developments in the operation of these laws as shown by indictments, trials, judicial decisions and other sources of information, call for a discussion and some suggestions as to amendments. These I prefer to embody in a special message instead of including them in the present communication, and I shall avail myself of the first convenient opportunity to bring these subjects to the attention of congress.

Postoffice Department—Second Class Mail Matter.

The deficit every year in the post office department is largely caused by the low rate of postage of 1 cent a pound charged on second class mail matter, which includes not only newspapers, but magazines and miscellaneous periodicals. The actual loss growing out of the transmission of this second class mail matter at 1 cent a pound amounts to about \$63,000,000 a year. The average cost of the transportation of this matter is more than 9 cents a pound.

It appears that the average distance on the same lines and with the same purposes may become a law.

Interior Department—New Mexico and Arizona.

The successful party in the last election in its national platform declared in favor of the admission as separate states of New Mexico and Arizona, and I recommend that legislation appropriate to this end be adopted. I urge, however, that care be exercised in the preparation of the legislation affecting each territory to secure delegation in the selection of persons as members of the convention to draft a constitution for the incoming state, and I earnestly advise that such constitution after adoption by the convention shall be submitted to the people of the territory for their approval at an election in which the sole issue shall be the merits of the proposed constitution, and if the constitution is defeated by popular vote means shall be provided in the enabling act for a new convention, and the drafting of a new constitution.

The figures given are startling and show the payment by the government of an enormous subsidy to the newspapers, magazines and periodicals, and congress may well consider whether radical steps should not be taken to reduce the deficit in the postoffice department caused by this discrepancy between the actual cost of transportation and the compensation exacted therefor.

A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage. They are much heavier than newspapers and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half times as great.

With respect to the territory of Alaska, I recommend legislation which shall provide for the appointment by the president of a commission with authority to examine the law and equity procedure in the federal courts of first instance, the law of appeals from those courts to the courts of appeals and to the supreme court and the costs imposed in such procedure upon the private litigants and upon the public treasury and make recommendation with a view to simplifying and expediting the procedure as far as possible and making it as inexpensive as may be to the litigant or little means.

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With respect to the territory of Alaska, I recommend legislation which shall provide

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV.		WESTERN DIV.	
De.	From	To	From
11.45	Boston	Boston	Boston
11.46	6.00	6.14	7.15
11.47	7.41	7.48	8.05
11.48	8.15	8.07	9.20
11.49	8.39	9.00	10.65
11.50	8.45	10.15	10.65
11.51	8.50	10.21	11.34
11.52	8.55	11.59	12.02
11.53	8.55	12.00	12.06
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11.210	8.55	12.05	12.06
11.211	8.55	12.05	12.06
11.212	8.55	12.05	1

THE WEATHER
Rain tonight; Wednesday rain or snow, colder in the afternoon or night. Moderate easterly winds, increasing and becoming westerly Wednesday.

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL, MASS. TUESDAY DECEMBER 7 1909

6
O'CLOCK

PRICE ONE CENT

Pres. Taft's Message In Full

GREAT DEMOCRATIC RALLY

WINTER MEETING

Middlesex North Held Annual Session in Dracut

The public winter meeting of the state board of agriculture for lectures and discussions, opened at Grange hall, Dracut Centre, this forenoon, and will continue today, tomorrow and Thursday.

This meeting is of great interest to the big farmer as well as the market gardener and before the noon hour today the hall was well filled. Lowell and all of the surrounding towns were represented.

These meetings have been held every year from the beginning of the work of the state board, and were the first instances in this state of vocational instruction outside of educational institutions. The state board holds this meeting as the result of an invitation extended by the Middlesex North society last winter.

J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the state board of agriculture, called to order and introduced Rep. elect George H. Stevens, who gave the address of welcome. Mr. Stevens said many nice things about the Middlesex North and paid high tribute to the memory of the late Arthur H. Clear, who was president of the Middlesex North society. Mr. Stevens spoke of the educational side of the society, and said that the good it was doing would be made the more manifest in years to come.

Response to Mr. Stevens' words of welcome was made by Mr. John Burley, second vice president of the state board. Mr. Burley spoke somewhat reminiscently and told of his early introduction into the society's ranks. Mr. Burley was made the presiding officer. He belongs in West Barnstable.

Mr. H. B. Fullerton

Mr. Burley, after his interesting remarks, introduced as the speaker of the forenoon, Mr. H. B. Fullerton, superintendent of agricultural development of the Long Island railroad. Mr. Burley is a typical foreigner. His subject was "Market Gardening," and he said in the beginning that he was liable to tear the English language all to pieces. "I am liable to use slang," he said, "and I understand they don't like that in Boston."

He said he was more of a cowboy than a farmer as that was his early occupation. He made his heroes sit up and take notice when he said that he presumed he didn't have a bone in his body that hadn't at some time been broken, but he was never sick in his life and never had a headache.

Mr. Fullerton had pictures that he referred to occasionally, and he said the pictures were proof of what he said and that he spoke from statistics and not from hearsay or fancy.

If there was one thing that Mr. Fullerton scored real hard it was the New York flat. "Why," he said, "those flats are regular sardine boxes. I know because I lived there. I'm not a very big man and I lived in a flat where I wanted to go through the hall I had to go sideways. He said the ice chest

stood close by the parlor door and the dining room was so small that the folks had to leave the table, one at a time. There was no air left in the rooms after the lathers and plasters got through with them.

People living in those flats don't have children because the children couldn't live there."

There were no dull moments while Mr. Fullerton was speaking. He interspersed his talk with a humor that

was absolutely original and refreshing.

Speaking of his wife, he said that when he popped the question he told her just how much he earned. "I told her," he said, "that I drank, smoked and sometimes swore like a trooper. Her family were Quakers and they were opposed to me, but she allowed that she could reform me, and she did to the extent that I stopped drinking."

Mr. Fullerton took to task Mr. Luther Burbank, the man who claims to have created new fruits and other things by grafting, not political grafting, but the kind that makes plums grow from apple trees. There is a certain cactus that Mr. Burbank claims to have created, but Mr. Fullerton says he didn't because he cut the same kind of cactus on the prairie years and years ago. He also discredited the Burbank plum. "That plum," he said, "is thousands of years old, and that's a few years older than Burbank. There is only one creator and Burbank is not that one."

As to market gardening that to cultivate two or three acres and do it right was going some. He told of the waste land; land that people said was no good and how it was developed. He said that his great desire was to prove that Long Island was the market spot of New York city. He told an interesting story of his introduction to Long Island. There was land there that the government said was no good; everybody said it was no good. "Why," said he, "one man who lived there as boy and man told me with tears in his eyes that the land wouldn't raise anything; that there was frost there every day, winter and summer."

"Well, sir, we went to work and in one year we had grown 300 varieties of plants and vegetables."

He spoke strongly in favor of irrigation. He said he never knew water to kill a plant. "That much I learned from nature," he said. "I have learned the Lord to send a shower when the sun was shining and the shower did not kill the tenderest plant."

Perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Fullerton's story had to do with the sale of vegetables to persons living in flats in New York city. He said it was a case of doing away with the middle man, who was buying automobiles, steam yachts, aeroplanes and mansions at the expense of the farmer and the consumer. To demonstrate how it was done, Mr. Fullerton took from a crate that he had shipped from Long Island boxes of vegetables which he said were samples of boxes sold in New York city. These boxes are sold to persons living in flats. They are sold a good deal cheaper than the vegetable that passed through the hands of the rich middle man.

"You know," he said, "there is no room in these flats except under the set tubs and just for that we made the hampers or boxes small, because we knew there wasn't room for a bushel. That was the busting of a salient point."

No band nor flaming torches were needed to drum up the crowd and when the speakers arrived at the hall every seat and every available inch of standing room was taken while the ante-rooms near the stage were also crowded.

"It reminded me of the Buller cam-

pagin," remarked an elderly man as he left the hall, referring to the size of audience.

Throughout the evening with every clique and faction of the democratic party represented both on the platform and in the audience not one discordant note was heard and for once in a long time a thoroughly united party greeted its leader.

Ex-Mayor Casey hit the nail on the head when he said: "On next Tuesday there will be no majority and no minority of the democratic party but one."

The speakers assembled in the reception room and amid great applause marched to the stage at 8 o'clock.

Upon the stage were Thomas H. Kennedy, chairman of the democratic city committee, James F. Owens, who pre-

dicted: John F. Meehan, Hon. James B. Casey, Major Robert J. Crowley, James E. O'Donnell, William E. Malone, James J. Dacey, Alderman Jeremiah H. Foye, candidate for purchasing agent; Alex. E. Rountree, Owen E. Brannen, Henry Draper, John P. O'Hare, Murthy Lyons, ex-Councilman Patrick Welch and others. In the ante-rooms were the other aldermanic candidates and many of the candidates for the common council.

Mr. Kennedy called to order and after expressing his pleasure at beholding such a fine attendance introduced the presiding officer, Mr. Owens.

James F. Owens, Chairman

Mr. Owens stated that the democ-

racies has just finished the most celebrated caucus contest in many years and had finished with perfect harmony in the ranks. "A vigorous contest was waged," he said, "but today finds all in harmony to elect an entire ticket on election day. We are all interested in good government and an economical administration of affairs. Men should be nominated who can distinguish between right and wrong. You have nominated a good ticket and have placed at its head a man who is able to distinguish between right and wrong and who is emphatically fitted to represent you as chief executive of the city of Lowell."

James E. O'Donnell

The first speaker introduced was

James E. O'Donnell, who received a

most cordial greeting. Mr. O'Donnell spoke in part as follows:

We should all be proud of this grand

meeting for it is a ratification in the

full sense of the word. I was a candidate for the nomination but the democ-

rats in their good sound judgment

picked a better man. I have been a

voter 12 years and have always voted

the democratic ticket. I am here to-

night because I want to tell you that

I am a good loser and will work for the

success of Mr. Meehan and the entire

democratic ticket. Each defeated can-

didate must work hard for the entire

ticket. We must earnestly abide

by the result of the caucuses. If every

man will do his work there is no ques-

tion in the result.

Continued to page three

BIG RATIFICATION

NIGHT EDITION

Boomed Candidacy of Meehan and Democratic Ticket

Rousing Speeches by Defeated Aspirants for the Nomination — Hon. James B. Casey and Candidate Meehan — The Mayor's Official Acts Criticized — His Claim of Having Reduced the Tax Rate Refuted — Mr. Meehan Pledged Only to the Best Interests of Lowell

of President Taft Was Read in Congress Today

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The first annual message of President Taft was delivered to congress today. It was presented in both houses by Assistant Secretary Latta and in both cases was received shortly after 12 o'clock.

In the senate when the reading of the message began at 12:12 a great interest was manifest by both republicans and democrats.

There was a full attendance of senators on the floor of the chamber and

as soon as copies of the documents had been furnished to them they riveted their attention on the printed pages.

Secretary Latta entered the house at 12:14 bearing the message. There was a scramble on the part of members to obtain first copies of the documents and a movement was made to order the clerk to begin the reading of the communication.

The message will be found in full on pages eight and nine.

BIG "BIKE" RACE

The Riders Are Making Very Fast Time

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York, Dec. 7.—After a grueling race all night the six day bicycle riders sat down only slightly as daylight approached and at 7 o'clock today the leaders were exactly even with the record.

Ten of the teams at that hour had traveled 643 and 9-10 miles, which was the record held by Hill and De-

Marie.

Fourteen teams still remain in the race. The original field of seventeen

teams was reduced by three during the first hours of racing, two of the teams

retiring because of accidents and an-

other pair through exhaustion, so that

it became necessary to form a partner-

ship between Carapezz of Italy and

Germinal of France.

Four thousand persons remained in

the garden over night and through the

early morning watching the frantic ef-

forts of the riders to steal a lap. There

were very few spills after midnight,

and the surviving teams were in fairly

good shape at daybreak.

The record breaking pace was kept

up with very few breathing spells and

records were smashed every hour. At

4:15 o'clock the thirty hour record of a

year ago was beaten by three-fifths of

the remaining ten of the teams having ridden

635-35 miles.

At 9 o'clock this morning twelve

teams were still bunched in the lead,

three others were a lap behind and an-

other three more than two miles behind

the leaders.

At 11 o'clock the leaders had pedaled

748-5-5 miles and were still three-

fifths of a mile behind the record. The

standing at that hour was McFarland-

Clarke, Ratt-Stol, Beat-Pogler, Law-

son-Demare, Walther-Collins, Mitten-

Wash, Cameron-Krebs, Halstead-Law-

son-Pi-Hill, Galvin-Krebs, 718 miles

and 4 laps; Anderson-Venard,

Hill-Stein, George-George, 718 miles

and 4 laps; Germinal-Carapezz, 716 miles and 4 laps; and Keegan.

The record for the end of the 35th

hour is 719 miles made by Hill and

Demare in 1908.

At 12 o'clock Galvin of the Galvin-

Krebs team was leading and in for-

ming the race he burst the figures at that hour to 739-5 miles.

The score at 2 o'clock was:

Hill and Stol, MacFarland and

Clarke, Beat and Pogler, Lawson and

Demare, Walther and Collins, Mitten

and West, Cameron and Krebs, 716

and 4 laps; and Huhn, Halstead and Law-

son.

EVERY
ONE
GIVE
WHAT
YOU
CAN

Push the Clock
Along

The Lowell
Electric Light
Corp.

50 Central St.

FREE THIS WEEK

We are giving a full size package of our Tooth Powder FREE with every purchase made this week of the **TOOTH BRUSH**, and the bottles are guaranteed not to come out at that. Cut out and bring out this coupon.

A. W. DOW & CO.
Leading Druggists
Cor. Merrimack and Central Sts.

SERG'T. HARMON

Testified at Trial of Son

Today

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 7.—Police Ser-

geant James M. Harmon in continuing

his testimony at the trial of his son

James for the murder of Maud Mart-

HELD IN \$1

6 O'CLOCK ELECTION DAY

Fourteen Bay State Cities Choos- ing Officials Today

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The voters in 14 out of 33 Massachusetts cities met today to adjust municipal affairs for 1910, most of them to select chief magistrates and city council and all to decide the question of the sale of intoxicating liquors after the first of next May.

The license question was a burning issue in Fall River, Gloucester, Mattapoisett and New Bedford, now "dry," and Fitchburg, Haverhill, Northampton and Taunton, now "wet," in all of which cities the sentiment has usually been very closely divided.

Of the other cities voting today, Brockton, Quincy and Waltham are now under no-license, and Lawrence, Pittsfield and Springfield under license.

VOTE IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7.—As very little effort was made during the campaign to arouse interest, the election today was the quietest for many years. Mayor William Sanborn, a republican, is a candidate for a fourth term, and is opposed by Edward Lathrop, democrat, who was defeated last year. There was some effort on the part of the no-license workers to change the sentiment of the city regarding liquor selling.

AFTER THIRD TERM

QUINCY, Dec. 7.—There was considerable interest in the city election here today with Mayor Shep, democrat and citizen candidate, seeking a third term and opposed by Walter Nichols, republican.

Very little effort was made to arouse interest in the no-license question as the city has never varied in its sentiment against liquor selling.

TAXATION AN ISSUE

WALTHAM, Dec. 7.—"The ineffectiveness of taxation," was the war cry by which Patrick J. Duane, a democrat, sought at the polls today to defeat Mayor Edward Walker, republican, who is seeking a third majority term. The normal republican majority in the city is about 600, but Mr. Duane was elected to the legislature four terms in succession.

It was expected that the city would remain in the no-license column by the usual large majority.

A SPURIOUS CAMPAIGN

FITCHBURG, Dec. 7.—The city election today followed a spirited campaign, Mayor O'Connell seeking a second term and being opposed by Gardner and Attorney Ralph Gardner and Chas. Woodcock are out for the berths of School Committee men Frank Mitchell and John W. Tilton.

THREE OUT FOR MAYOR

LAWRENCE, Dec. 7.—A municipal campaign characterized by a dearth of political issues and an abundance of personal vituperation ended today. The city had almost invariably voted for license by a large majority and it is believed that there would be no shift this year.

The mayoralty fight was a three-cornered affair between Dr. John Cahill, democrat, Mayor William White, republican and former State Senator Joseph Donovan, independent republican.

CONTEST IN NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 7.—Many prominent citizens of Newport whose winter residence is in New York came here today to cast their ballots in the city election. Under the city charter adopted four years ago there are no party designations on the ballot. There was a warm contest today between Mayor P. J. Boyle, who is seeking re-election, and his opponent, William Clarke, and a large vote was polled.

F. O. L. MAKES APPEAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The American Federation of Labor today noted cross appeal to the United States supreme court from the decision of the district court of appeals in the injunction case of the Bucks Stove & Range company of St. Louis. Chief Justice Shepard allowed the appeal.

The St. Louis concern some time ago appealed from the decision on the ground that the court erred in modifying the injunction of the lower court. This cross appeal of the labor organization is based on the theory that the appellate court ought to have further modified the decree or reserved it. The result of both appeals, it is suggested, leaves the decision of the court of appeals friendless before the supreme court.

FAVORABLE COMMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Through his message which was today sent to both houses of congress, President Taft has made known to the world his opinion regarding legislation and his opinion respecting many questions of public interest.

The message was generally favorably commented upon. The portions which attracted most attention were those referring to the compilation with Nicaragua, the diminution of public expenditures, the customs house frauds and the tariff act.

The phrase which attracted most attention was found in connection with the president's treatment of the Zelaya incident of which he spoke as "the sad and inglorious barbarity."

At 1:40 on the evening of the message was concluded in the house and that body adjourned until Friday.

Ani-sen

is baby's medicine is that baby likes it. Other reasons are that Ani-sen cures all baby's ordinary ailments without producing any unfavorable immediate or after effect, being free from alcohol and narcotics.

Try Ani-sen today for baby's indigestion, sour stomach, biliousness, constipation, diarrhea, colic, worms, nausea, feverishness or restlessness. Sold by all druggists. 25¢ a bottle.

6 O'CLOCK
LEBLANC CASE

Lawyers for Accused Will Offer No Defense

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 7.—No defense will be offered tomorrow at the hearing in Waltham on the charge of murder against Matthe Le Blanc for shooting Clarence Glover on November 29th. Miss Le Blanc was accused of shooting by Glover just before he died but the young woman who was a maid in the Glover house, denies it

although admitting that she met Glover at his place of business on the night of the shooting and heard the shot.

Nathan Tufts, her attorney, expects that the court will hold his client for the grand jury but is confident of showing later that a third party, whose identity has not yet been disclosed, was responsible for the murder.

GIVEN UP AS LOST

FINKENWERDER, Hanover, Dec. 7.—Twenty-one cutters of the fishing fleet from this island which was at sea when the recent storm arose have failed to return to port and have been given up as lost. The luckless craft carried one or more members from each of eighty families.

PRESIDENT TAFT

Names 1200 Persons For Federal Offices Today

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Taft today sent to the senate a list of about 1200 names for federal offices. Practically all are recess appointments that have been announced from time to time as made, and the greater part of the list is made up of postmasters in the smaller cities and some supervisors.

One of the important new announcements is that of the re-appointment of Franklin Lane as a member of the inter-state commerce commission.

Sanford B. Dole, former president of the Hawaiian Islands, has been named by President Taft as United States judge for the territory of Hawaii.

JOHN DREW INJURED

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—John Drew, the actor, was thrown from his horse while riding with his daughter on the bridle path in Central park today and seriously injured. The horse trampled on the prostrate actor as he lay on the ground. A passing automobile stopped and Mr. Drew was picked up and hurried to the Presbyterian hospital. The extent of his injuries is not known. Mr. Drew is at present appearing in a play in this city.

CHARLES ASHLEY EBBETTS' VOTE

Was Elected Mayor of New Bedford Will be Cast for John M. Ward

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 7.—According to unofficial returns Charles Ashley, democrat, was elected mayor today over Thomas Thompson by approximately 1000 votes.

NEW GYMNASIUM DEDICATED

WELLESLEY, Dec. 7.—The new Wellesley college gymnasium in Mary Hemenway hall was dedicated today before a distinguished gathering.

President Hazard and Miss Amy M. Hemenway, the director of hygiene and physical education, had charge of the exercises.

The new gym is the gift of the heirs of Mrs. Hemenway and represents an expenditure of \$100,000.

WOMAN WANTED

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING A CHILD

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Josephine Torceni, of No. 279 Broome street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having kidnapped an infant boy, given into her care three years ago by Mrs. Annie Ivone, of No. 534 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, an agent of the New York Infant Asylum. After caring for the baby, it is believed she was to have returned it to the institution.

According to Mrs. Ivone, the woman was pursued a week before being captured.

At police headquarters, where the prisoner was held, it developed she had had a quarrel with her husband, and the police think she wanted the baby, that she might call it her own and win back the man's love.

Mrs. Ivone says that the woman came to her a week ago and asked to have the care of an eighteen-month-old boy.

She was recognized by Mrs. Ivone's daughter as the woman who had never brought back the infant boy given to her three years before.

She was followed, but had given a false address, and shook off her pursuers.

She returned again yesterday, however, and a child was given to her. Detective Hyman followed her to the Broome street address, where she was arrested.

The message was generally favorably commented upon. The portions which attracted most attention were those referring to the compilation with Nicaragua, the diminution of public expenditures, the customs house frauds and the tariff act.

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6 O'CLOCK

BIG RATIFICATION

Continued

tion that we will be successful and we have one of the best tickets ever nominated to support. I shall work until polls close on election day for John F. Meehan and the democratic ticket and I pledge you, my friends, will do likewise.

Major R. J. Crowley
Major Robert J. Crowley was the next speaker and he, too, received a fine greeting. He spoke in part as follows:

Looking at this magnificent gathering it appears to me that it was worth while being a candidate even if unsuccessful. This is such a gathering as I haven't seen in years.

The promises of the candidates made before the caucuses have borne good fruit. When the democrats before the caucuses conduct their campaigns as they did we can have success on election day.

I said before the caucuses that the man who won the nomination should have the full support of all. There was no logical candidate. Every candidate had a perfect right to run and now every candidate and his friends should support the winner.

Nobody had any right or excuse not to support the standard bearer of the party. I, too, am here to verify the statements made by me previously, that I would support that nominee whoever he might be.

It was one of the finest campaigns ever conducted. Mr. Meehan did just what I do. He got all the votes he could.

If this audience doesn't prove that we have a united party we'll never win an election in the next 20 years.

I said before the caucuses that any one of the democratic candidates were more capable of filling the office than the republican candidate and I say that there can be no comparison between them as to ability.

Previous to November 23 your mayor was an investigator, but now he is a financial king. One would believe he was on a par with Rockefeller and Morgan. He talks about saving \$100,000 as though it were a cent. Where did he ever save a large amount of money? He has no more to do with the water department expenditures and savings than the minister to Dahomey. The expenditures of the water department this year were \$45,000 less than a year ago and he says the water department ought to be investigated.

In the street department a saving has been made and yet he has been trying all year to remove the superintendent. He did make a saving in one department, and I will give him credit for it. He investigated the police department at an expense to the city of about \$10,000, but he saved money in this department by refusing to allow a telephone in the home of the superintendent of police and he also refused to allow the superintendent an 80 cent stamp. But we don't hear him bragging about saving \$9000 in the charity department. He will not take the credit of saving that money. He isn't proud of it. We have wards who have settlements in this city, people who have fought the battle of life and have failed and who are forced to go to our city institution. But this economical

charity board of Mayor Brown's own creation cut down the food supply and the blankets and sheets of these poor people. If a man is tubercular, instead of this board providing a tubercular ward for his care, he is sent to the state infirmary, where the riff raff of creation is assembled, and is there treated, despite the fact that he has a settlement in Lowell and is entitled by law to decent care from the city.

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equally great is your disappointment. The jails have not been filled with city hall officials, no prominent citizens have been forced to leave town and venture to say that the people find the same kind of beer in the local saloons. Look at the charity board. One of the best and popular leaders in New England was removed without even a hearing and a man with absolutely no experience chosen to fill his place. I want every friend of mine to go out and support and work for the entire ticket. Don't cut your ticket, vote for every democrat and when you see them do not be the first to criticize them. Take pride in the fact that they are in office, sustain them in their acts and show that you are not selfish and business.

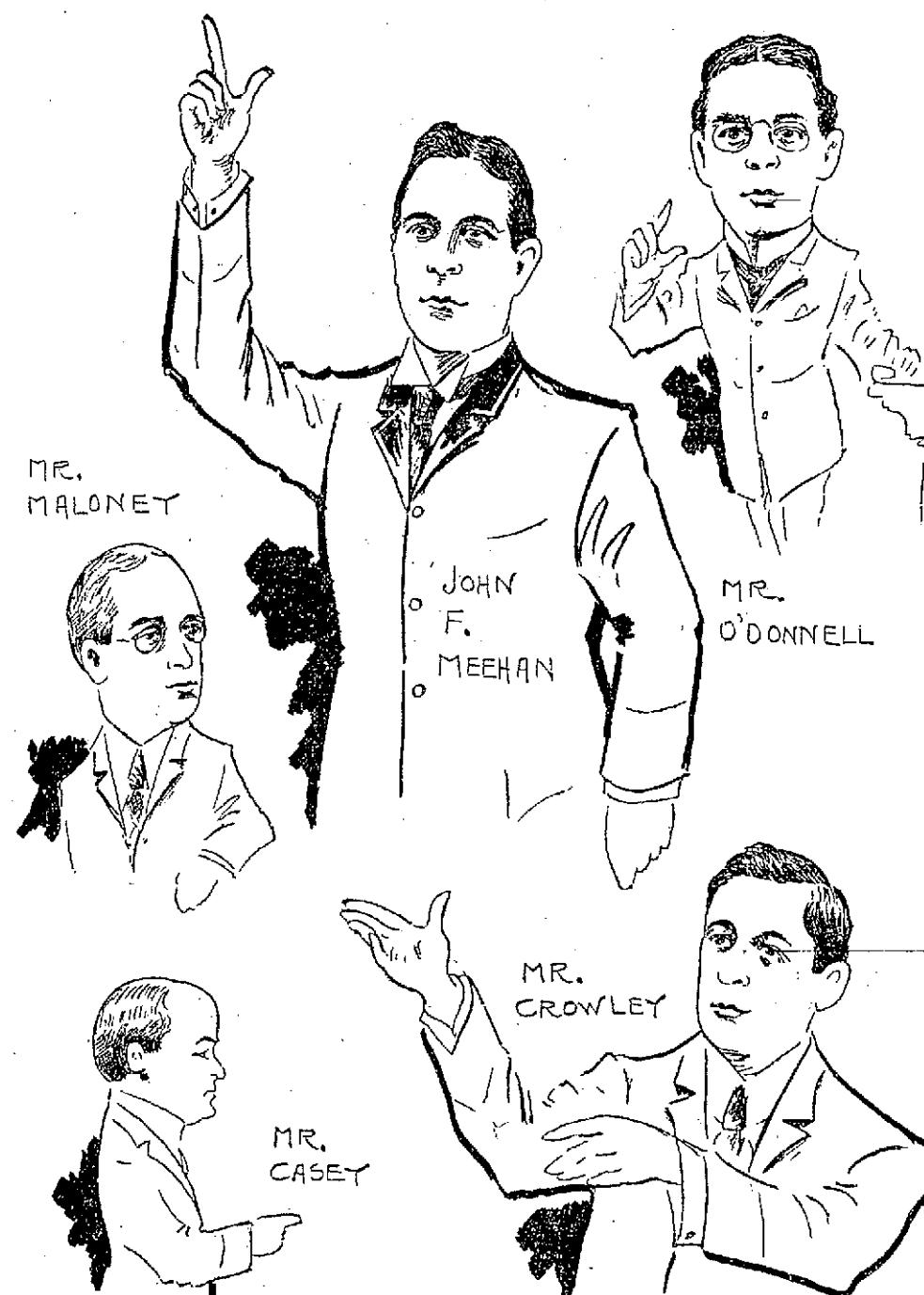
James J. Dacey
When the chairman introduced Mr. Dacey as the one man who could tell a whole lot about the mayor, the crowd cheered and Mr. Dacey was tendered a warm welcome. "I'll tell you all about the mayor in a few words," said Mr. Dacey. "He meant well at the start but he couldn't conquer the demon that was in him. He fell down. That's all

thing and mean another. Be true to your nominee and his associates on the ticket and vote straight for every democrat."

John F. Meehan

Mr. Meehan was the concluding speaker and as he arose in response to the presiding officer's graceful introduction the mighty audience arose as one man and cheered him repeatedly. The length of the demonstration gave Mr. Meehan an opportunity to recover his composure which was momentarily lost in the spontaneity and depth of the enthusiasm of the great gathering and when the applause had subsided he spoke in part as follows:

I am more than thankful to you for this grand ovation, your kindly greeting and expression of good will. This large gathering without a discordant note to mar the general harmony is an assurance that the citizens are determined to scrutinize closely the candidates who have presented themselves. I feel that I am no stranger in Lowell. While I am not personally acquainted with you all I have had the honor to represent you in the legislature. Per-



SOME OF THE SPEAKERS AT THE DEMOCRATIC RALLY LAST NIGHT.

John W. Daly III

Chairman Owens at this point read a letter from John W. Daly who is seriously ill with the grip at his home, in which he tenders his congratulations and offers the support of himself and his friends to the nominees.

Hon. James B. Casey

Ex-Mayor Casey was next introduced and he received an ovation. Mr. Casey in the course of his remarks said:

There is certainly evidence of a united party here tonight. It means only one result, victory at the polls. I am pleased to assist in the unification of the party. The foundation of my success was laid by the democratic party and it would ill become me not to give my support to the party at all times. There's only one honorable and fair way to do now and that is to give John F. Meehan your unanimous support. From tonight the majority and the minority of the democratic party will unite for the success of the whole ticket. I purposefully withdrew from the contest for the nomination in the interest of a united party and now let Mr. Brown beat it if he can.

The same wave that swept him into office last year will sweep him out again, but this year it will be a sweep of reason and sanity instead of insanity and illusion. Elect your candidate and then give him a fair chance. The democratic office holder is nearer to the people than the republican and the demands on him are more exacting. Some are too quick and ready to find fault with their own candidate. But let us unite and show what a united party means.

Forget the differences of the past and put an end to this present administration of sensationalism and conceit. All things were proclaimed to inflame the public mind and were not carried out. Great were your expectations last year and

there is to it, that's all there is to it. It has in that way you may know something of me. I presented myself for mayor this year and I want to thank the democratic for the great distinction conferred upon me. I am the standard bearer of the party and with your assistance I will hear it on to victory.

The main question before you is which candidate are you to support. A year ago your mayor promised everything and he has accomplished practically nothing. He promised to investigate certain departments but did he do it? Look back over the past year. It is unnecessary to repeat what has been done. He has not measured up to the responsibilities of the office. Which candidate are you to support? Compare me with him in any way you desire. Compare my public record with his. The vote I received demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt that my party was satisfied with my record. Judge between us intelligently and fairly and I will abide by the decision.

The mayor is appealing for votes on the ground that he reduced the tax rate 80 cents. He had absolutely nothing to do with it, while as a matter of fact, I had much to do with it. As a result of a change in the law relative to the corporation tax the city of Lowell received \$105,000, one-half of the entire corporation tax of

the state. Heretofore one-quarter of this tax went to the city or town in which the business of the corporation was done, while three-quarters went to the cities and towns in which the stockholders resided. Thus the wealthy towns of Brookline, Newton and Milton received three-quarters of the great corporation tax of industrial cities like Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River and New Bedford. Last year a bill was introduced providing that one-half instead of one-quarter of the tax go to the places in which the business of the company is carried on. I spoke and defended this bill with others with the result that it became law and the city of Lowell received the amount I have quoted. I was pleased to note that a Lowell member of the legislature proposed to introduce a bill next year providing that the entire corporation tax go to the city in which the company does business and I sincerely hope to see that bill become law.

It may be asked at the Bunting club why I didn't introduce a bill to get all the corporation tax at once. He evidently knows little of legislative work and the fact that all legislative work must be brought about gradually.

Then another bill for which I worked hard, known as the inheritance bill, was introduced and as a result the city of Lowell received an inheritance tax of about \$17,000. Finally the state tax against Lowell this year was \$21,000 less than last year. These were the three causes of the reduction in Lowell's tax rate and the mayor had absolutely nothing to do with bringing any one of them about. A malicious person has been circulated about me to the effect that I have never worked. I desire to state that I have been auditor for a large Boston firm for several years and have taught evening school in this city.

Five years ago I introduced a bill in the legislature providing for the separation of the police and firemen boards and had the endorsement of the best men of the city in both parties. Mayor Brown was present at the hearing before the committee on cities but he did not speak on it. After the hearing he said to me, "I am in favor of your bill if it goes into effect on its passage." He wanted me to take off the referendum. He didn't want the people to have an opportunity to vote on it. He simply wanted an opportunity to make the appointment himself for this city. The mayor said yesterday that I intended being a candidate for mayor when I introduced this bill but such was not the case and furthermore the bill would not have gone into effect until next year so that the new mayor, whoever he might be, would not have the opportunity to make the appointments and he would have to be re-elected before he could make them.

Your mayor signed the charter bill and appeared at the hearing in the legislature. Senator Stevens, now state treasurer, who presided at the hearing, asked your mayor some questions about the bill he had signed and he didn't even know what the "Recall" was. His exposure in that instance was most humiliating for any man who had any civic pride.

Judge me not by what I promise but by what I have tried to do. I am backed by no interest and have none behind me but my friends. I am untrammelled and unpledged and appear before you without a promise to any interest except to the best interests of the whole city. I believe in getting a

greater diversity of industries in Lowell. I am heartily in favor of extending the park system for the benefit especially of the people who live in tenements in the congested districts. I most heartily favor the movement for public baths. The city of Lowell should have a place where any citizen may take a bath at little or no cost. Compare me in any manner you desire with my opponent. During my service in the legislature I have been brought in touch with public questions of great importance to cities and this experience I believe will aid one greatly in dealing with municipal problems that come up for solution by the mayor. I believe that I have sufficient ability to govern the city of Lowell properly. I promise you, if elected, to give the city a clean, honest and progressive administration so that when I have finished my term you will say that on all questions I have tried to do what was right.

After the rally Mr. Meehan shook hands with a large number of admirers and he left the hall amid loud cheering.

A NEW ACTION

Has Been Entered by Count Boni

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Count Boni de Castellane instituted a new court action today in connection with the education of his children. He asked the court to order his former wife, the present Princess de Sagan, to appoint a tutor for the youngest of the three sons, Jay, with the stipulation that the tutor shall make periodical reports of the boy's progress. The plaintiff also asks a determination of the rights of parents in the matter of escorting the two eldest sons to and from school and prays that the defendant be condemned to pay the costs of the present action.

You're Bilious!

You know the symptoms—a splitting headache, sallow complexion, coated tongue, dizziness and constipated bowels. Never mind what brought on this condition, go to your druggist and get a box of

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

Take a dose to-night. To-morrow you will feel like another person. We will mail you a FREE SAMPLE if you send us the name of this paper.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Evening Hours**The Rayo Lamp**

Some of the sweetest hours of home-life are passed under the gentle, kindly light of the evening lamp.

If it be the Rayo Lamp, the light contributes an added charm—makes reading and sewing easy. There are no aching eyes after reading or sewing under the rays of the Rayo Lamp.

The Rayo Lamp diffuses a steady white light. It is the least trying of any artificial light. Made of brass throughout—nickel plated—improved central draught burner.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp, but you cannot get a better lamp at any price.

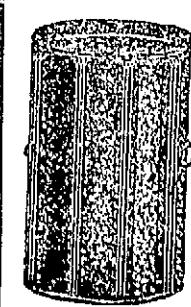
Once a Rayo user, always one. Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not at Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

THIS ASH CAN

You will notice has the triple V shaped ribs on all sides to prevent it from denting. The ashman cannot break it. It's the Standard Galvanized Iron Ash Can and it's wear-proof. Price \$2.55

C. B. COBURN CO., - 63 Market Street

JAMES V. OWENS
Chairman—OUR—
TOY

Department

Now Open

Something for Every Child's

Christmas.

Bartlett & Dow

216 Central Street.

Miley-Kelmant
RELIABILITY

214 Merrimack Street

You Remember

No doubt, the splendid success of last year's UNIQUE PLAN to increase December business—especially if you participated during that event.

We called it "unique" because it originated with us and embodied good ideas—it was cooperative and mutual, inasmuch that buyers gained by SPECIAL PRICE INDUCEMENTS and we benefited by the extra volume of business, made possible only by your hearty response.

The same general plan on a broader basis will be carried out this year, the main object of which is to attract new and permanent customers and to stimulate early buying to help relieve the congestion sure to happen later on. If interested, watch Lowell's Daily Newspapers for items and price-savings that will surprise you.

The list of Special Price Items will be headed

Wednesday Dec. 8th With Handkerchiefs

And they are not of the common, ordinary kind, but choice, dainty patterns imported direct for us under the most favorable conditions for Christmas business. There are over two thousand to choose from and they are all 25c numbers in Pure Irish Linens and Shamrock Lawns, with embroidered hemstitched borders. Wednesday's special price 20c each or \$2.35 dozen.

Put up in fancy Christmas boxes in half and one dozen quantities.

Thursday, Dec. 9—Will be Belt and Garter Day. See Wednesday's papers for items and prices.

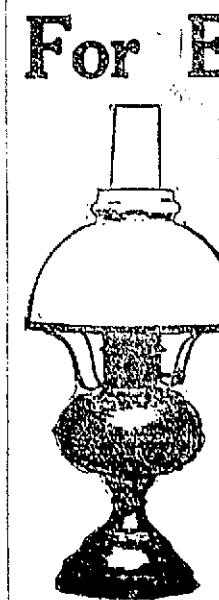
Friday, Dec. 10—Will be Neckwear Day. See Thursday's papers for details.

Tuesday, Dec. 14—Will be Waist Day. See papers Monday, Dec. 13, for items and prices.

Wednesday, Dec. 15—Will be Glove Day. See papers Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Thursday, Dec. 16—Will be Hosiery Day. See papers Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Friday, Dec. 17—Will be Veiling Day. See papers Thursday, Dec. 16.



103 YEARS OLD

John Kipp Says He Uses Peppermint

WASHINGTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—Assuming that peppermint is the best substitute he knows for tobacco and drink, John Kipp, an inmate of the Warren county almshouse here, is celebrating his 103rd birthday today. It is said that he eats as much candy as all the other inmates of the almshouse combined and occasionally takes a smoke and chew.

With a memory as clear as though he weren't half his years, Mr. Kipp has been devoting much of his time of late in planning to obtain a part of Brooklyn, now thickly settled, which he says is his by inheritance.

Despite his advanced age Mr. Kipp is active and spry, the only infirmity being a slight lameness as a result of a fracture of his hip which he suffered a few years ago.

Until five years ago Mr. Kipp lived alone in a log house in Independence Township. Four acres of land connected with the property was filled by this centenarian, and in spite of his years he went into the uppermost branches of the fruit trees upon the place that he might not leave any fruit to rot.

John Kipp was married twice and had five children by his first wife, from whom he has not heard in seven years. He thinks they are living in Middletown, N. Y., where his son, James H. Kipp, wrote him from 221 Worth street, on March 5, 1902. His stepson, John Henry, is also an inmate of the almshouse.

SHORT SEASON SCHEDULE

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—"Ban" Johnson, president of the American baseball league, said last night that the American League owners would be a unit at the New York meeting next week for a short season schedule and shorter games. His suggestion was:

"We shall try to do away with the custom of letting the pitcher throw four practice balls to the catcher, unless the pitcher has just been at bat. I am in favor of nudging the schedule of games as short as possible. Last year seven of the American league owners were in favor of 140 games while the eighth wanted 164 games. The American league was really set for 140 games, but for harmony's sake and to save muddling up the schedule we compromised on 153 games. In the coming year we want a shorter schedule."

PETITION DENIED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 7.—Governor Charles S. Deneen last night denied the petition of Frank E. Davis for reinstatement as sheriff of Alexander county. It was Sheriff Davis from whom the Cairo, Illinois, mob took William Jones, colored, and Henry Salzer, white, and lynched them on the night of November 11 last. The governor holds that Sheriff Davis did not do all in his power to protect the prisoners and made no forcible resistance. On this ground the petition for reinstatement is denied.

CAPTAIN CROSBY

Of the Cornell Basketball Team

ITHACA, Dec. 7.—With the passing of football interest now centers around basketball in the big universities. In fact, it looks as if the strenuous indoor pastime will be more popular than ever. Many colleges that abolished



the game last winter have again taken it up. For the past two weeks all the fives at the big universities have been at work preparing for the hard games to come later. In the east Cornell is expected to make things warm for its rivals. Crosby, the Ithacan's leader, had a few green men last year that he whipped into good shape, and it is likely that he will have a strong team this season. He is a first class man himself at any position, and it is up to him to develop the players.

BOWLING NEWS

Results of the Games Last Night

Two picked teams of the Manufacturers League of this city went to Boston last night, played the pick of the Commission House league at their own game and trounced them. While the Lowell bowlers are very little acquainted with what are known as Boston candles, which differ in shape from the candles used in this city, the Lowell aggregation did not have to exert themselves very much in order to obtain a victory.

The game between the first teams of Lowell and Boston was a fast one, the Lowell team winning by 35 pins. Bob Fullerton of the Marimacks, who captained the picked team, was responsible in no small measure for the victory for he had singles of 118, 119 and 145, with a total of 382. Kirby with 325 was also very much in the running. Staples of the Boston team was high man on his team.

The game between the second teams was won by Lowell by a wide margin. Webster of the Lowell team was the only man to shoot over the 300 mark.

Two games were played in the Carpet league last night, the Brussels finishing room team defeating the Preston weave room in one game while in the other the Axminster finishing room won three points from the rug room.

There were three fast games played in the Catholic league last night. The game between the Knights of Columbus and Y. M. C. A. resulted in victory for the Knights, who won all three points, thereby displacing the Y. M. C. A. from the first position in the league.

The Alpines dropped the first string to the C. Y. M. L., but put up a garrison finish and landed the second and third strings.

The game between the C. M. A. C. and Knights of Equity resulted in a victory for the former team. The scores:

INTER-CITY CONTEST					
Team One, Lowell					
	1	2	3	T ¹	
Libby	87	81	72	240	
Bowen	91	105	96	292	
Abbott	103	95	84	282	
Kirby	89	120	107	325	
Fullerton	118	110	115	332	
Totals	488	520	504	1512	
Team One, Boston					
	1	2	3	T ¹	
Maynard	84	96	100	280	
Young	100	89	88	287	
Staples	111	114	104	332	
	100	123	91	314	
Stone	95	80	86	261	
Totals	493	523	470	1486	
Team Two, Lowell					
	1	2	3	T ¹	
Walmsley	109	99	91	299	
Webster	119	95	99	313	
Stearns	86	95	111	292	
Griffith	104	97	84	285	
Carroll	96	73	78	227	
Totals	512	469	463	1444	
Team Two, Boston					
	1	2	3	T ¹	
Small	93	90	76	260	
O'Hearn	95	94	90	288	
Putnam	93	82	88	263	
Dennington	94	100	84	278	
Bogarde	94	82	85	271	
Totals	469	418	442	1359	
CARPET MILL LEAGUE					
	1	2	3	T ¹	
J. Sullivan	25	73	89	241	
B. Sullivan	52	85	96	261	
P. Sullivan	96	80	81	254	
J. Sullivan	111	78	79	268	
J. McKinley	85	105	83	273	
Totals	446	424	428	1291	
PRESTON WEAVE ROOM					
	1	2	3	T ¹	
W. Howarth	89	82	91	262	
B. Kane	81	86	80	247	
W. Convey	94	91	87	281	
Jasper	77	72	110	269	
J. Townsend	71	87	97	268	
Totals	415	418	480	1312	
AXMUSTER FINISHING ROOM					
	1	2	3	T ¹	
Dowd	72	72	82	226	
Donnely	85	73	88	252	
Boyle	93	87	103	283	
Mullins	85	81	80	246	
Teague	88	81	99	265	
Totals	423	400	452	1275	
RUG ROOM					
	1	2	3	T ¹	
Watson	76	77	86	239	
Clinton	88	78	65	216	
Harmon	77	79	78	234	
McCormick	87	77	68	232	
Mann	87	87	76	250	
Totals	420	396	371	1177	
CATHOLIC LEAGUE					
	1	2	3	T ¹	
Alpines	77	83	74	234	
H. Farrell	87	110	88	285	
J. Devlin	81	86	80	247	
Wynne	90	86	87	263	
McCormack	87	90	109	281	
Sub	77	83	71	234	
Totals	440	473	446	1359	
C. M. L. C.					
	2	3	T ¹		
Fred Martin	77	83	74	234	
Monahan	85	92	87	265	
Grant	90	90	94	280	
Royal	88	95	97	279	
B. Martin	114	91	83	288	
Totals	461	450	435	1346	
C. M. A. C.					
	2	3	T ¹		
Lehran	103	83	110	306	
Levins	76	81	77	230	
Michigan	80	84	87	251	
Demers	100	86	96	282	
Boucher	78	77	106	261	
Totals	437	428	476	1341	
B. of E. C.					
	2	3	T ¹		
Boyle	84	91	81	256	
Carney	91	86	87	264	
Ivers	78	96	83	257	
Ryan	93	70	78	239	
T. Jennings	84	93	86	263	
Totals	428	436	418	1282	
K. of C.					
	2	3	T ¹		
Savage	88	107	103	302	
Lang	87	87	100	274	
J. J. Donohoe	80	100	99	288	
Concannon	106	100	99	305	
J. F. Donohoe	106	113	99	312	
Totals	470	516	492	1476	
Y. M. C. L.					
	2	3	T ¹		
King	90	90	87	267	
Laughlin	83	93	96	263	
Shanahan	91	91	98	281	
Doyle	84	92	95	271	
T. F. Kelley	81	93	115	293	
Totals	442	461	482	1386	
ATLETIC GOLF DECISION					
					</td

LATEST NO EVIDENCE YET

To Place Responsibility for Death of Woman

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Although new facts in connection with the insurance features of the case are constantly coming to light the探者 into the death mystery of Mrs. Coey W. Sneed, the East Orange bath tub victim, were still at a loss today for evidence placing direct responsibility for her strange death. Late this week the postponed hearing of Miss Virginia Wardlaw, aunt of the victim, and

charged with the crime, takes place in East Orange. Franklin W. Fort, counsel for Miss Wardlaw, said today that he knew the whereabouts of Mrs. Caroline B. Martin, mother of the dead woman. He would not reveal them, however. From other sources came the report that she is in Roanoke, Va.

Mrs. Martin's failure to appear since the tragedy is one of the features of the case that has proved extremely puzzling to the authorities.

SMALL DOCKET ASTOR'S NEPHEW

Appeared in Police Court Today

This morning's session of the police court was a very brief one, there being few prisoners in the dock. No doubt Judge Hadley, who presided, was pleased, not only because it gave the city a better name to have a small number of arrests, but also because of the fact that he was suffering from a severe hoarseness and it was only with difficulty that he was able to speak.

The case of Isaac Daigault, charged with assault and battery, did not come to trial inasmuch as lawyers John J. McClure and Bennett Silverblatt, who were retained by the interested parties, informed the court that a civil settlement had been made.

Frank J. O'Brien, who was on parole from the state farm, was arrested yesterday and this afternoon he will be returned to Bridgewater.

James H. Manning was given a chance to reform a few months ago, but he did not live up to the rules of probation and this morning in court pleaded guilty to a complaint charging him with drunkenness. The suspension of his former sentence was revoked and he was committed to three months in jail.

Alexander Claremont and Ulric Bourne, charged with being drunk, were each fined \$5, while their first offenders were fined \$2 each.

FOOTBALL RULES

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 7.—That there should be a revision of the football rules with the view of distinctly minimizing the chances of serious accident in the game is the statement made here in an interview by Walter Camp, Yale's graduate advisory coach. Said Mr. Camp:

"I am positive that there should be alterations in the rules looking toward a distinct minimizing of the chances of serious accident. I do not know that I am sufficiently prepared to say just what those changes will be, but I am collecting such facts as I can that would lead to the knowledge of how to effect the best results."

KING LEOPOLD III

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7.—It is reported that the paralysis in the right arm of King Leopold is extending and that he can write only with difficulty. He spends much of his time in an easy chair.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Brownsville court of inquiry, appointed some months ago to determine what members, if any, of the colored battalion of the 25th U. S. Infantry, which was discharged in a body, without honor, by President Roosevelt, for "shooting up" Brownsville, Tex., on the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906, should be allowed to re-enter the army, has returned from a visit to Brownsville. Next Thursday the court will reconvene and all of the testimony taken at Brownsville during this visit of the court will be read.

Subpoenas already have been issued, returnable next Friday. The taking of testimony of the post guard on duty on the night of the shooting will be begun that day. It is expected that probably 100 members of the guard will appear before the court from time to time, covering a period of several weeks.

It is understood that while at Brownsville the court obtained a very important testimony bearing upon the case, which will not be made public until the testimony is read next Thursday.

ATTACKS TIP GIVING

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—"Not a man shall remain in this service who accepts a tip from a passenger," said Collector Loeb yesterday, and in the next sentence he dismissed Charles Nimoto, a customs inspector, who has been in the service since 1886.

"I am determined to break up that practice and I want the public to know that not a cent need be paid to any employee of this port for any service the government pays its agents to perform," added the collector.

The customs authorities learned that Nimoto left a passenger sufficient money to pay duty on excess baggage and afterward went to the passenger's home to collect the sum.

FOR FANCY WORK

Sachet powder (a dozen kinds) which hold the odor for a year or more, in large or small quantities. If you don't feel that our perfumes at 25c an ounce equal to 50c goods elsewhere, you may have your money back. We make them, saving you the middleman's profit. Howard, the druggist, 107 Central Street. Keep your eye on our ads, for big cuts in prices of drug store articles. In the meantime rest assured that we are rock bottom on everything.

ONE MAN SHOT

At the Six Days' Race in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Two thousand spectators at the six day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden were startled today by the report of a pistol shot from behind the tier of boxes. There was a semi-panic and a rush to the scene and when quiet was restored it was found that two men had started a fight and that in the melee which ensued a man in the crowd had been shot.

The wounded man, whose injuries are not serious, is Christopher Brown, otherwise known to Tug Wilson, a pugilist. He says he interfered in a fight between the men and does not know who shot him.

Bert Keyes, a prizefighter, formerly of Philadelphia, was taken into custody by the police. He denies having fired the shot but the police held him pending an investigation.

"BLACK HAND" MEN LEAVING

GENEVA, Dec. 7.—The police today confirmed the report of a wholesale exodus of members of the "Black Hand" who mean to find a new field of operation in America. It developed also that no fewer than sixty of these characters of whom forty have before been expelled from Switzerland, are making their way by circuitous routes to the United States.

These men formerly were a part of the gang of 2000 Italians employed in the construction of the Loetschberg tunnel through the Berner Alps. This scene of industry became a hot bed of black-handers, forty of whom are now in custody there, awaiting trial on charges of blackmail, assault and murder.

SHELDON IS ILL

But Investigation of Insurance Co. Will Continue

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A dying brother of a Utah mine owner last night threw open the right of way over the Lake Shore railroad system from Chicago to Buffalo for a special train to pass and today, until Samuel Newhouse of Salt Lake City arrives in New York about 7 p.m., the New York Central will be in a similar predicament from Buffalo to the Grand Central depot.

In order to rush the western man to Paris there is a possibility that all existing railroad records between New York and Chicago will be broken.

Fearing he might miss the Lusitania, which sails from New York tomorrow morning, Mr. Newhouse ordered the special train.

PROTEST AGAINST FOOTBALL
CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The first protest against the inter-collegiate football from a professor of the university of Chicago is made by Prof. F. W. Johnson, dean of the University high school in the current School Review. In the article Prof. Johnson declares that English rugby is fraught with less danger, giving more players a chance to participate and in maintaining cleaner standards of morality is superior to the American game.

"Difficulties arise from the financial mismanagement of school athletics and of the low standards of sportsmanship prevailing," says the article. "One needs only to visit the playing fields of rugby on an afternoon of a half holiday and watch the boys at play to realize that there are standards of honesty and sportsmanship attainable which we have as yet hardly dared to hope for."

20TH CENTURY CLUB
BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Cooks and cook stoves were discarded as entirely unnecessary by two hundred banqueters who partook of an unusual gastronomic feast given by Mr. and Mrs. Isador Phillips of Brookline at the rooms of the Twentieth Century club last night for the benefit of the American Peace society's treasury.

Not a morsel served had been prepared on the fire, the bill of fare including "unsifted" bread, cold slaw, orange eggs, nuts, ice cream, cream of pea, bananas in pods, jellied eggs, banana, coffee and other things not down in old time cook books.

DOVEY RE-ELECTED
BOSTON, Dec. 7.—President John Dovey was re-elected at the meeting of the Boston National League club today, and John P. Harris of Pittsburgh was chosen a director to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George Dovey. At the close of the meeting President Dovey stated that he favored John A. Heyler for president of the National league.

STROUT ELECTED
PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7.—The election resulted in the choice of Charles A. Strout, republican, for mayor; Hon. Oakley C. Curtis, democrat, and the republicans elected their ward ticket in seven out of the nine wards.

Strout had 5197 and Curtis 4266 votes, the prohibition and socialist vote was very small. Mr. Strout had a plurality of 551.

TO EMPLOY 300 HANDS
NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 7.—Employment for between 250 and 300 persons will be furnished by a new plant to be erected here shortly for the manufacture of silk hose. The mill will be built by the N. Hampton Silk Co., a subsidiary of the McCallum Hosiery Co.

CITY HALL NEWS

Board of Health Wants More Money

"Broke, broke, absolutely broke," is the song that they are singing at the office of the board of health today. The board needs \$1850.75 in order to piece out the appropriation for the year, and it is up to the committee on appropriations and the city council to do something or else work in the department will have to be stopped.

The department needs money for office salaries, labor and sundries and at the present time it looks as though there will be no pay day in that department this week.

The state aid is also looking for money, the chief of that department feeling that \$2500 will carry him through.

The committee on appropriations will meet tonight and take action on the communications for money sent by the health and state aid departments.

ALDERMEN TO MEET

The regular meeting of the board of aldermen will be held tonigh and the principal business to come before that body will be action on the business sent up by the committee on appropriations.

The committee on accounts met this afternoon in the office of the auditor for the purpose of approving bills.

The committee on lands and buildings will meet Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PAINTER FELL

MR. HOLMES OF PARKER STREET FELL FROM LADDER

Lucien G. Holmes, residing at 215 Parker street, while painting a house in C street this morning, fell from a ladder and injured his back and broke his wrist. The ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the Lowell General hospital where he received treatment.

DEATHS

LANDRY—Henri Landry, for several years janitor at Huntington hall, and well known in this city, died Saturday at his home in Three Rivers, Que. He leaves a wife and a daughter, Blanche; three brothers, Alfred and John Landry of Salem, Dr. Victor F. Landry of Beauce, Que., and seven sisters, Mrs. Joseph Lamoureux, Mrs. Oller J. David and Miss Marie Landry of this city, Mrs. Emeric Biron and Mrs. Joseph Dubreuil of Stoke Center, Que., Mrs. Leon Lamoureux of Montreal, and Rev. Sister Marie-Jerome of the order of Jesus and Mary, of Tampa, Florida.

FUNERALS

MCKAY—The funeral of Blanche McKay, infant daughter of Harry and Mary McKay, took place yesterday afternoon from the home of her parents, 161 Appleton street. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery under direction of C. H. Molley and Sons.

KITCHEN—The funeral of Mrs. Mary A. Kitchen took place yesterday afternoon from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Addie Bottomley, 63 Wilson street, No. 616. The services were conducted by Rev. C. H. Williams, pastor of the North Union Baptist church. Appropriate selections were sung by Thomas Waterhouse, and the bearers were Frederick Worthen, Frederick Russell, Russell Kitchen, and Walter Kitchen. Burial was in the family lot in the Corner cemetery under direction of George W. Healey. The funeral arrangements were in charge of Alan Bottomley.

MOTLEY—The funeral of Col. Thomas Lawrence Motley, whose death from pneumonia, occurred at his home in Groton on Saturday, was held from the Unitarian church Monday afternoon, the church services being public and the communal services private.

Col. Motley was a native of Boston, but had been a resident of Groton for many years. He was prominent in the work of the church and Historical society, holding the office of secretary in the latter. His age was 74 years. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Anna Park, and a grandchild.

Col. Motley was commander of the Second Massachusetts Infantry in the Civil war.

Representatives from E. S. Clark and Masons attended the service. Singing by the Weber quartet of Boston and "The Lost Chord" by bugle and organ, with prayer and reading of the Scripture by the pastor, Rev. P. H. Cresson, made an impressive service.

O'DONNELL—The funeral of the late Eliza O'Donnell took place this morning at 7 o'clock from her home, 215 Stevens street. At 9:30 o'clock a mass of requiem was sung at the Holy Trinity church, Shawmut place, Boston, and the burial took place in Boston cemetery, Dorchester. Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons in charge.

ROGERS—The funeral of Owen Rogers will take place Thursday morning at 5:45 o'clock from his late home, 27 Charles street. Funeral mass of requiem will be sung at St. Peter's church at 9:30 o'clock. Undertakers M. H. McDonough & Sons in charge.

DIGNEY—The body of John H. Digney, who died Saturday at 156 South Street, was forwarded to Potsdam, N. Y., by Undertaker J. O'Connell this morning, for burial. The body was forwarded on the 7:30 train. Interment will be in St. Mary's cemetery in Potsdam.

NEEDLESS ALARM GIVEN

An alarm from box 67 at 7:40 o'clock last night gave a portion of the department needless run to the corner of Hildreth street and Lilley avenue. There was no fire, the alarm being a false one, which was probably rung in by some small boy.

HIS FOOT INJURED

Henry Harmon, of 13 Bradford street, had the big toe of his left foot crushed while at work at the Trenton & Suffolk mills this morning. He was taken to the Lowell hospital.

An anniversary high mass for Mr. and Mrs. Edward Glynn will be celebrated at St. Patrick's church at 8 o'clock Saturday, Dec. 11th.

N. Y. Cloak Store

Hundreds Are Buying

Christmas Gifts Now and Avoiding the Last Few Days' Rush and Worry.

FUR

SETS for Their Best Girls.

COATS for Their Good Wives.

MUFFS for Their Sisters.

SCARFS for Their Daughters.

SETS for Their Little Girls.

Many Are Taking This Great Advantage

A small deposit will keep any garment or fur until needed. Then we will put them in nice Xmas boxes and deliver to the lucky receivers who can't help appreciating any gifts that come from the NEW YORK CLOAK STORE ON JOHN STREET.

We Have Nothing But Warm, Serviceable, Durable and Sensible Xmas Gifts Which Everyone Appreciates.

Over 1000 SUITS

To Choose From All at Special Prices.

DEATHS

Over 1000 SUITS

(THAT FIT)

Make SPLENDID GIFTS from \$10.00 up to \$35.00

(Special Prices.)

Of the very latest style, cut and finish.

Marked prices that will sell them at sight.

Worth \$25.00

Worth \$35.00

Which cannot be exceeded less than \$10.00 more.

COATS

Military, Moyenage, Wide Shawl Collar Effects; long, medium, short and Three-Quarter Length; loose, semi-fitted styles in black and colors.

COATS AT \$10, \$17.50

Worth \$15.00

Worth \$25.00

These coats can't be duplicated less than \$15.00 and \$25.00.

Children's Coats

Over 800 SKIRTS

To Choose From

Make the BEST of XMAS GIFTS. Many new ones just in—many 2 to 8—8 to 14, \$1.98 up to \$15.00. Special prices.

CHILDREN'S COATS that will make your little girl look smart and stylish; made in broadcloths, serges

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public.

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

RUINOUS EFFECT OF POLITICAL TURMOIL.

The increase or decrease in the value of the real estate of any city from year to year must be taken as a fair criterion of its progress and prosperity or the reverse.

If we judge the city of Lowell by this criterion we shall see that the present has been one of the worst we have had for many years in regard to the increase in the value of real estate. This increase indicates the amount of new property added to the assessment list and in a general way represents the activity of building operations throughout the city. In this light it may be well to show the increase in the valuation of the city property for the past few years:

Increase in 1909 over 1908.....	\$ 704,410
" 1908 over 1907.....	905,400
" 1907 over 1906.....	760,508
" 1906 over 1905.....	1,713,185

It, therefore, appears that the increase in 1909 over 1908 has been less than for several years previous. This is what might be expected from a year spent in political turmoil in which the interests of the city were neglected and enterprise actually scared into inactivity. There has been no attempt worth mention to bring new industries here, and most of the city departments have been in a state of demoralization most of the time. This was the case with the police department, the street department, the pauper department and even the building department. There was no proper direction of business, and whatever was done lessened the efficiency of every department touched by the executive of the city.

The figures above quoted indicate the business stagnation that resulted as a natural consequence of the brawling, the litigation, the threats, the bulldozing and the bluff that characterized the administration throughout the year.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of President Taft read to the congress today is characterized by a lameness and rapidity contrasting strikingly with the messages of ex-President Roosevelt.

We do not, however, undertake to condemn President Taft's message on that score. Yet we surmise that unless through mere curiosity the senators and representatives kept awake during the reading of the document, there was much to induce sleep in the absence of anything characterized by spirit or intensity.

Perhaps the most important feature of the document is that in which President Taft undertakes to deal with the question of injunctions. He quotes a passage from the platform of what he calls "the successful party in the last election," the passage referring to the needlessness of issuing injunctions without notice except where irreparable injury might result from delay. To carry out this party pledge President Taft proposes the enactment of a law providing that no injunction be issued without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay would result in irreparable injury to the complainant. Where, therefore, an injunction issues without notice it is provided that it shall be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within less time if the court so provides. That modification of the injunction evils complained of may gratify some people while it will do no harm to anybody. It is simply a proposition to pass a law providing for the very thing which the courts have been in the habit of doing for many years past. The cases are very few where injunctions have been issued without notice, and where they were so issued it was on the ground that irreparable delay would result.

There are other provisions in the message made to carry out recommendations of the republican platform such, for example, as that in favor of postal savings banks, another for a ship subsidy bill, one for a bureau of public health and several others.

The president touches in a perfunctory way upon the application of the Monroe Doctrine in the South American states, and he undertakes to say that neither this doctrine nor any other American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States.

On the matter of revenues the president points out that the deficit for the current fiscal year will reach the sum of \$73,075,620, and this the president points out will be met by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama canal.

In this connection the president points out that the expense of the canal originally estimated at \$139,705,200 will eventually amount to \$375,201,000. He explains why the figures crept up by stating that the plan of construction was changed and the cost of labor and materials was under-estimated.

The message gives but very little attention to the operation of the new tariff law beyond the statement that the tariff commission has been appointed to assist the president in administering the maximum and minimum clause of the act. He states that the board will require three years to compile certain facts and information relative to the cost of production, wages and other matters in foreign countries. Relative to the high prices of commodities the president enumerates what he considers to be the causes, including among them mainly the production of gold, the increase in population and the more expensive mode of living among our people. There is no intimation in regard to the extent to which trusts and monopolies increase the prices of various commodities, nor does the message state that the high tariff has anything to do with increasing the cost of living.

SEEN AND HEARD

Dr. Blank, about 20 years a professor in a certain college, was on the eve of a trip to Europe, to be absent two years. In pathetic and rather harrowing tones he made his farewell address to his class.

"Yes, I am about to part with you. This is more than distressing to me. Would that there was a window in my breast, my dear boys, that you might see the innermost recesses of my heart."

A strippling in the rear, seized with a happy thought, shouted:

"Professor, would a pane in the stomach do?"

Deplored the passing of the old-time salt codfish, a writer in the Boston Transcript says: "Twenty years ago a high shouldered individual with a scalloped collar hung narrow end up in every grocery store. Today he reposes in sections of a neat wooden box. It was the province of a salt codfish of the prehistoric times ante-dating 1870 to be indurated as possible, and the salt embalmers, before they had heard of galley acid and the pure food law, of benzoate of soda and Dr. Wiley, had to depend on Turk's Island salt and the breeze air of New England to produce that strength of character which made the salt codfish an eager rival with kerosene in imparting a pilot cracker the true grocery store flavor. A Salem girl who married and went to Durban died away at that uncolonized clime until her father stuck some postage stamps on a salt codfish and sent it to her by mail."

TROUBLES OF MARY.

Mary had a little lamb—
This is no childish bluff;
It was a little Persian lamb—
She fleeced it for a muf—

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mary had a little foot,
But wore a size too curt;
And everywhere that Mary went
Her shoes were sure to hurt.—

—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Mary had a little calf
A slim and shapely critter.
It butted Mary in the—er—mud
And Mary's wrath was bitter.—

—Houston Post.

Mary had a trolley ride
In Houston's big main street;
She only had to pay three cents
Because she had no seat.—

—Springfield Union.

Mary took a little nap
And awoke with great alarm;
She thought a horrid ugly pup
Would do her pet some harm.—

—Lowell Opera House.

At the Opera House last night a four act play by Henry D. Carey, entitled "In the Heart of Alaska," was presented with elaborate scenic effects, and an able company. Unfortunately, the attendance was not as large as the merit of the play demanded.

The plot deals with a music hall singer, who married a young Scotchman and went to the heart of Alaska to live. After the novelty had worn off

"BREWSTER'S MILLIONS"

The most interesting and successful plays produced in recent years are those which have been made from popular novels. The best exemplification of this is "Brewster's Millions," a "best seller" as a book, a record smash in stage form.

Book readers and theatregoers alike are familiar with George Barr McCutcheon's fantastic tale of frenzied finance. Imagine a young man trying to save a million dollars in one year in order to get seven millions. He has a

FOUR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send the name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch Book. Each book contains a Good Luck Penny. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York

BOSTON PAINLESS DENTAL ROOMS

Why people suffer from bad teeth or go without teeth is a mystery and only explainable by ignorance of our PAINLESS METHODS.

A SET OF OUR BEST TEETH will make a valuable Christmas present. Patrons ordering a set of our best teeth for Christmas will be given one Gold Crown or two Gold Fillings FREE.

GOLD CROWNS, 22k.....\$5.00
GOLD FILLINGS.....\$1.00 up

Rooms 16, 17, 18, 22 Runnels Bldg.
Merrimack Square

Allian Line Royal Mail Steamers
only Direct Services between Boston
and Scotland.

only Direct Services between Boston
and North of Ireland.

only Direct Services from Glasgow.
Splendid accommodations and food.
Latest improvements for comfort and
safety.

Second cabin, Glasgow, Derry or Galway
\$16. Third class, \$25.50 to Glasgow,
\$20. Derry, \$18.50. Liverpool
\$16.00 average. \$19.25. For
children 1 to 12 years, half fare.

DENIS MURPHY, 18 APPLETON ST
H. & A. Allan, 110 State St., Boston

WHEN IN NEED OF FLORAL DESIGNS THAT WILL LAST

Also flowers cut fresh from my own conservatory, and dried, cut, and arranged.

JAMES J. McMANMON,
6 Prescott Street.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND TABLE LAMPS
Elegant now the just received.

DERBY & MORSE

44 Middle St.

Tel. 408.

LIFE OF A PIMPLE

Complexions are Cleared and Pimples Disappear Overnight Without Trouble.

The dispensers of poslasm, a new skin discovery, ask that notice be given that no one is urged to purchase it without first obtaining an experimental package. Everyone who has tried it knows that the fifty-cent box, on sale at Falls & Burkhushaw's, Carter & Sherburne's and all drug stores, is sufficient to cure the worst cases of eczema, where the surface affected is not too large. The itching ceases on first application. It will also cure acne, letter, sores, scaly scalp, hives, barber's and every other form of itch, including itching feet. Being flesh-colored and containing no grease, the presence of poslasm on exposed surfaces, such as the face and hands, is not perceptible. Water and soap cannot be used in connection with it, as these irritate and prolong skin troubles, sometimes even causing them.

As to the experimental package of poslasm, it can be had free of charge by mail of the Emergency Laboratories, 32 West Twenty-fifth street, New York. It alone is sufficient to clear the complexion overnight, and to rid the face of pimples in twenty-four hours.

and the monotony of life in Alaska began to have its effect on the erstwhile singer, she hearkened to the pleadings of a former lover and eloped with him, leaving her husband, McLain, alone. Her overturned canoe was afterwards found in the Yukon. It was supposed she was drowned. Her husband made love to the daughter of the man who kept the general store and was about to take her off to the nearest mission to be married when the first woman turned up. There are exciting climaxes but the action becomes rough and un-athletic as course of course a country life.

Henry D. Carey assumed the role of Neil McLain and proves a skilful, versatile actor, always taking pains to fit in the minutest detail which to his mind seems necessary to make the narrative complete. Were he not the author he would not be so particular about the details and might thus make the really important features more striking.

The cast was as follows, every member of the support being deserving of praise, and all combining to give a very satisfactory performance:

Father Jean, from the Mission up the river Edwin Caldwell
"Tagish Jim," a fishblood Chilkat, Frederick Seaton
Kate McLain, Neil's wife, Lucy Milliken
Dave Kirke, a Seattle mining engineer, Hector Dion
Francois Leclerc, a half breed voyager, Joseph Harris
Neil McLain, a son of the north, Henry D. Carey
"Rainbow" Rawlins, an old sour dough, Louis Thiel
Sam Mixer, owner of the general store, Russell Simpson
Alaska, his daughter, Fern Foster
"Ole Kentuck," a placer miner, Ford Fenimore

"BREWSTER'S MILLIONS"

The most interesting and successful plays produced in recent years are those which have been made from popular novels. The best exemplification of this is "Brewster's Millions," a "best seller" as a book, a record smash in stage form.

Book readers and theatregoers alike are familiar with George Barr McCutcheon's fantastic tale of frenzied finance. Imagine a young man trying to save a million dollars in one year in order to get seven millions. He has a

FOUR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send the name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch Book. Each book contains a Good Luck Penny. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York

HANDSOME LACE PAPER DOILIES

They are models of Mexican and Norwegian Drawn Work, Tenerife, Crochet and a splendid variety of other good and desirable Lace Patterns, so close in imitation of the real linen that the difference is hardly discernible to the most scrutinizing beholder.

5c to 37c a Dozen

C. B. COBURN CO.

63 MARKET ST.

ST. THOMAS' SALVE

Piles, Old Sores and Skin Diseases
—FOR SALE—

At All Up-to-Date Drug Stores
THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

Dr. J. T. Donehue

DENTIST

Has Removed

To Room 3, same floor, Sun
Building, corner Merrimack and Bridge streets.

FURNITURE MOVING

You may be thinking about moving if so, just call or telephone to the honest and reliable WILLIAM RIGG, at 10 Prescott St. All orders promptly attended to and handled with the greatest care. The firm is the largest and the best in the city, besides carrying a full line of Christmas greens.

JAMES J. McMANMON,

6 Prescott Street.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND TABLE LAMPS

Elegant now the just received.

DERBY & MORSE

44 Middle St.

Tel. 408.

At the Lowell Inn, Fresh fish direct from the Ocean, Wharves, Lobsters fresh from the traps. Meats fresh and well seasoned. Cavi and other fine Lowell Inn's best place in Central street.

Fresh Clams Every Day

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SISTERS REUNITED A BILLERICA MAN

Were Separated in Infancy by Parents' Death Has Sued the New York Central Road for \$10,000

NORTH ADAMS, Dec. 7.—Miss Delta LaRue of Minneapolis is here at the home of her uncle, W. F. Gaudette, and her sister, Mrs. Noe Benjamin, after having been lost to them for 26 years. Her mother was Mr. Gaudette's sister, who, with her family, went west soon after Miss LaRue was born.

The mother soon died and the father married again. He died in a very short time, and his two children were left with his second wife. From her they were taken by an uncle and placed in an orphanage. Rev. Charles E. Crevier, pastor of Notre Dame church here about 30 years ago went to St. Paul on a visit and was told about two little girls in the Minneapolis orphanage whose parents had come from his town. He sought them out, and on returning here told Mr. Gaudette. Mr. Gaudette set out at once to bring back the children of his sister. He found only one, Delta, having in the meantime been adopted and having disappeared.

BANK CASHIER

Is Charged With the Embezzlement of \$118,000

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 7.—Robert D. Muir, the cashier of the People's bank and trust company of this city, was arrested last evening on the charge of having embezzled more than \$118,000 of the bank's money.

Muir was held under a bond of \$10,000, which up to a late hour last night had not been able to obtain.

Muir disappeared from New Haven early in October and did not return until last evening. That he came back to give himself up is alleged. It is claimed that the bank has recovered all but about \$24,000 of the securities which Muir took. It is understood that he had been doing business with bucket shops here and that it was through these that he lost the bank's funds.

His arrest was caused by the state bank examiners, who yesterday began an investigation. It was intimated this evening that Muir's shortage will reach \$150,000. The bank has a capital of \$100,000 only, but the stockholders claim to have made good the entire shortage.

At a meeting of the stockholders yesterday Henry G. Newton, pres., and F. C. Boyd, vice president, resigned both as officers and directors.

That was 26 years ago. Mr. Gaudette and his sister have since searched for Delta, advertising extensively in St. Paul and Minneapolis papers. In the meantime she was dividing her time traveling the country with her new-found parents and getting an education in St. Joseph's convent in St. Paul. She developed a desire to find her relatives and appealed to a priest, who happened to remember that one of his former parishioners in Minneapolis had relatives named LaRue. It turned out that this former parishioner was a cousin of Delta's, whose father was also in the west. Three LaRue brothers died out there from consumption in a few years.

The new found cousin remembered the name Gaudette and North Adams as his home, and it was decided to write to Notre Dame parish house here to see if any trace could be found of the LaRues.

The letter was received by Rev. C. H. Journe of this city, who suspected Mr. Gaudette was the person wanted. Communication between the long separated sisters was then reformed and now comes the reunion.

In the Berkshire superior court yesterday several actions of tort for heavy damages were entered. John J. Nolan of Billerica has brought a suit against the New York Central railroad for \$10,000. He alleges he was injured March 25 last while riding on a passenger car by a large rock falling into the car.

Michael H. Burke of Pittsfield has brought a suit against the J. C. Vreeland building company of Pittsfield for

\$15,000, alleging injuries received while employed by the defendant.

John A. Gilbert and Joseph H. D. Beauchage each sue Samuel J. Trembley for \$25,000. The plaintiffs were in a motor car which Trembley was towing and allege that through his negligence they were thrown out and injured. Gilbert and Beauchage also sue Dr. William J. Mercer, trustee, for \$25,000, alleging the same action as against Trembley.

NO WAGE REDUCTION

Fall River Mill Operatives Hear Good News

FALL RIVER, Dec. 7.—There will be no reduction in the wages paid operatives in Fall River cotton mills during the next six months. This was announced by the Cotton Manufacturers association last night, following a conference with the Textile union representatives, at which the manufacturers waived their rights to cut wages. Under the provisions of the sliding scale agreement they were entitled to reduce wages 8 per cent, their margin

of profits during the past month having decreased in that proportion. They explained, however, that having stocked up well with cotton at low prices, they are able to give the operatives the benefit of the existing high prices. This is the third consecutive time the manufacturers have waived their rights. The operation of the new 56 hour law, which will make a curtailment of 20 minutes in each working day, was also discussed.

DEATHS OF INFANTS

Being Investigated by the Providence Officials

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 7.—Coroner Babcock, who is probing into the causes of the deaths of 24 infants at the Myrtle baby home in East Providence, heard much testimony yesterday in relation to the use of paregoric as a quieting.

Among the principal witnesses were Mrs. A. H. Tourtellotte, wife of Rev. Mr. Tourtellotte, the commander-in-chief of the house, and Miss Theodore Doughty, who bears the title of colonel at the baby farm.

Mrs. Ethel L. Gibre, who took babies from the home on trial with views of adoption, testified that she had had pecuniary dealings with the Myrtle baby home. She said she had paid \$10 when she took the first child from the home. She paid the money to Miss Doughty, the secretary. She said she was to pay \$18 altogether, which was for nine weeks' board. She paid the \$10 and \$8 was due.

The child was so restless that she telephoned to the home and asked what she should do with it. They told her to give it some medicine, the name of which she did not remember, and five drops of water in the morning and five in the evening. She did not sleep at all and on the following Saturday she took the child back and paid it to Miss Doughty at the home.

"Was there any paregoric or other sedative preparation given the babies?" asked Mr. Babcock.

"There was never any paregoric given to the children except once, when on advice of the doctor three drops were given to one child. We had a bottle of paregoric which had been in the house for two years. The child to which the paregoric was given was 5 years old. The paregoric had been bought in the first place for earache.

No one but myself had access to the cupboard which was kept locked. There were no sedatives or other medicines in the chest except that left by Dr. Knopf."

Senator William M. P. Bowen of this city said last night that at the forthcoming session of the general assembly there will be legislation introduced to regulate the conduct of nurseries and so-called baby farms. The senator said that the requests for laws on the subject have been made to him since the publication of the startling facts relating to the Myrtle home.

James J. Erema, salt rheum, rash, and various skin diseases are terribly annoying. The best remedy I know of is made in this way: Get from your druggist 4 ounces of luxor and mix with 2 tablespoonsfuls of alcohol and a half-pint of water. Shake both the potion and quantity until well mixed and let dry, repeating treatment until eruptions disappear and skin is restored to healthy condition. In general, this remedy has proven very effective.

Katrina: Never scratch the scalp with the finger-nails. To remove dandruff, stop your scalp from itching and keep the hair from falling out, shampoo the hair twice a month with canthax and use a hair tonic made by dissolving 1 ounce of canthax in 2 pints of alcohol and a pint of water. This is a splendid tonic for the hair, and if used regularly will keep your scalp and hair in healthy condition.

Find it makes the hair glossy and the scalp moist. It is the best and most refreshing tonic I know.

Harriet W.: If your eyes feel tired and are dull and inflamed, you need an eye tonic. Dissolve an ounce of glycerine in a pint of water. One or two drops of this in each eye every day is all that is needed to strengthen your eyes and make them bright and sparkling. This tonic will not smart or burn and is a great aid to those who wear glasses. It makes the eyes appear bright and full of life and restoration. A friend of mine, who is on the stage, tells me she keeps her much-admired eyes beautiful by using this tonic. I find it very strengthening in weak, inflamed, dull and tired eyes and for granulated eyelids.

Miss G. F.: Your letter really amused me. You are entirely too fleshy to be charming. It is no wonder your sweetheart appears to care so little

piled the witness.

Mrs. Helen M. Harrington, night nurse at the home at one time, testified that when the babies were restless she took them up, but gave no medicine.

Mrs. Tourtellotte Questioned

Mrs. A. H. Tourtellotte, wife of Rev. Mr. Tourtellotte, and matron of the home, testified that she gave the medicine to the children when necessary, as that was not the duty of the nurse. The children were naturally rather restless at times. She admitted that she thought it was desirable to keep the sick babies quiet, but never gave them anything but brandy and water for ordinary ailments. Two teaspoonsful of brandy, half a tumbler full of water was the mixture. This was given as needed and when the doctor prescribed for it.

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No one but myself had access to the cupboard which was kept locked.

There were no sedatives or other medicines in the chest except that left by Dr. Knopf."

Resorcin is one of the most effective germ destroyers ever discovered. Beta-naphthol is a most powerful, yet absolutely safe germicide and antiseptic, which prevents development of germ matter, and creates a clean healthy condition.

Pilocarpine, although not a coloring matter or dye, is an ingredient well established for its power to restore natural color to human hair.

Borax, because of its well-defined softening and cleansing properties, is most useful in the treatment of scalp and hair diseases. Glycerine acts as a stimulant to the hair bulbs and has a soothing, healing and nourishing influence. Alcohol is indispensable in medicine because of its antiseptic, stimulating and preservative qualities.

Rexall "33" Hair Tonic is chiefly composed of these ingredients, which are compounded in a peculiar form, and we believe it is the most effective remedy known to medical science for scalp and hair troubles generally. We personally guarantee it to eradicate dandruff and scalp irritations and to grow hair, even though the scalp in spots is bare of hair, providing of course there is life and vitality remaining in the hair roots.

We want everyone troubled with scalp disease, dandruff or loss of hair to try Rexall "33" Hair Tonic. If it does not remove dandruff and promote a growth of hair to the satisfaction of the user, we will without question or quibble return every cent paid us for it. This guarantee is printed on every package. It has affected most satisfactory results in 93 out of 100 cases where put to a practical test.

Rexall "33" Hair Tonic is entirely unlike and in every particular different from anything else we know of for the purpose for which it is recommended. We urge you to try it at our entire risk. Certainly we could offer no better guarantee. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00. Sold in Lowell only at our store, Mt. Tahor Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Feb. 16, 1877.

While He Was Using a Stomach Pump

BROCKTON, Dec. 7.—Richard Fredrick Watson of Boston was strangled to death here yesterday morning while using a stomach pump in an effort to relieve an acute stomach trouble. Dr. A. E. Palme was notified and viewed the body.

Mr. Watson came here to visit his sister a number of days ago. Mr. Watson was a native of the West Indies and was of English nobility descent. He came to the United States when 21 and had lived in Boston or the immediate vicinity since his arrival in this country. He was, until a few years ago, sexton of Father Taylor's Methodist church, Boston. He was a third degree Mason, having received that degree in Mt. Tahor Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Feb.

"Do you know paregoric when you see it?" asked the coroner. "Not unless it has a label on it," re-

THE DIAMOND HOUSE

MILLARD F. WOOD, Jeweler, 104 Merrimack Street, Facing John Street.

One lot fine white and brilliant Diamonds from \$60 to \$15. One lot specially fine white and blue white priced from \$150 to \$70. One lot extra fine, extremely brilliant, priced \$355 to \$180. Without exception the finest lot we ever have shown.

DIAMONDS Millard F. Wood

The Merrimack Street Jeweler, No. 104

BOSTON KNIGHTS

To Visit Lowell Brethren

Tonight

At the convocation of Lowell commandery, Knights of Malta, to be held at Odd Fellows temple this evening, a big time is expected. The Knights of Malta of Greater Boston will be there as great interest has been aroused in the working of the degree of the Knights of the Green. The degree will be conferred upon four candidates by the staff of Gethsemane commandery of Everett, of which Deputy Grand Commander Robinson is one of the principal officers. The Everett knights will attend in a body, coming by special electric, while a number of knights from Boston and other towns have signified their intention to attend. The grand commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the grand recorder and other grand officers are also expected to be present.

Added interest will be given to the festivities by the presence of Supreme Commander William M. Macomber, who was formerly deputy of the local commandery. This will be his first visit to Lowell since his elevation to the highest rank in the jurisdiction of the United States, and it is purposed to give him a rousing reception.

Following the degree work there will be a banquet with the usual postprandial exercises, including addresses by the visiting dignitaries of the order, Rev. C. E. Fisher, Mayor Brown and others. A musical program has also been arranged, selections by the Welsh quartet being among the numbers. Owing to the fact that Congressman Butler Ames has returned to Washington to attend the session of congress, he will be unable to be present.

The committee in charge of the affair which has been hustling to make the necessary arrangements is made up of East Commander Jesse W. Chapman, chairman; Generalissimo J. Walker Bowers and Captain General Henry Wishey. This committee has been ably assisted by Recorder William H. Saunders and Senior Warden Albert G. Cheney.

The Everett contingent is expected to arrive in Lowell at 8:30 or shortly after, and in order that the staff may proceed with the degree work upon its arrival, the regular business meeting of Lowell commandery will open at 7:30 tonight.

PRESIDENT TAFT

To Speak at Methodist Jubilee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Taft will leave Washington next Monday morning, Dec. 12, for New York, where in the evening he will make the principal address at the closing meeting of the diamond jubilee of the Methodist Episcopal church mission in Africa.

This jubilee celebration was opened a year ago in Washington with an address by President Roosevelt. Before speaking at Carnegie hall, President Taft will dine with Rev. John Wesley Hill at the latter's home.

After spending the night in New York at the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, the president will go to New Haven, Dec. 14, to attend a meeting of the Yale corporation, of which he is a fellow.

There will be a banquet in New Haven Tuesday night, and joining them at midnight the president will

be there at midnight the president will

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and the House of Representatives:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding and are very generally satisfactory.

Europe.

Pursuant to the provisions of the general treaty of arbitration concluded between the United States and Great Britain, April 4, 1908, a special agreement was entered into between the two countries on Jan. 27, 1909, for the submission of questions relating to the fisheries on the north Atlantic coast to a tribunal to be formed from members of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

In accordance with the provisions of the special agreement the printed case of each government was, on Oct. 4 last, submitted to the other and to the arbitral tribunal at The Hague, and the counter case of the United States is now in course of preparation.

The American rights under the fisheries article of the treaty of 1818 have been a cause of difference between the United States and Great Britain for nearly seventy years. The interests involved are of great importance to the American fishing industry, and the final settlement of the controversy will remove a source of constant irritation and complaint. This is the first case involving such great international questions which has been submitted to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Canadian international boundary, concluded April 11, 1908, authorizes the appointment of two commissioners to define and mark accurately the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the waters of the Fasson-quaday bay and provides for the exchange of briefs within the period of six months. The briefs were duly presented within the prescribed period, but as the commissioners failed to agree within six months after the exchange of the printed statements, as required by the treaty, it has now become necessary to resort to the arbitration provided for in the article.

The international fisheries commission appointed pursuant to and under the authority of the convention of April 11, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain has completed a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food waters in international boundary waters of the United States and Canada. The regulations will be duly submitted to congress with a view to the enactment of such legislation as will be necessary under the convention to put them into operation.

The convention providing for the settlement of international differences between the United States and Canada, including the apportionment between the two countries of certain of the boundary waters and the appointment of commissioners to adjust certain other questions, signed on the 11th day of January, 1909, and to the ratification of which the senate gave its advice and consent on March 3, 1909, has not yet been ratified on the part of Great Britain.

Commissioners have been appointed on the part of the United States to act jointly with commissioners on the part of Canada in examining into the question of obstructions in the St. John river between Maine and New Brunswick and to make recommendations for the regulation of the uses thereof and are now engaged in this work.

Protecting the Seals.

Negotiations for an international conference to consider and reach an arrangement providing for the preservation and protection of the fur seals in the north Pacific are in progress with the governments of Great Britain, Japan and Russia. The attitude of the governments interested leads me to hope for a satisfactory settlement of this question as the ultimate outcome of the negotiations.

The second peace conference recently held at The Hague adopted a convention for the establishment of an international prize court upon the joint proposal of delegations of the United States, France, Germany and Great Britain. The law to be observed by the tribunal in the decision of prize cases was, however, left in an uncertain and therefore unsatisfactory state.

Article 7 of the convention provided that the court was to be governed by the provisions of treaties existing between the belligerents, but that "In the absence of such provisions the court shall apply the rules of international law. If no generally recognized rule exists the court shall give judgment in accordance with the general principles of justice and equity." As, however, many questions in international maritime law are understood differently and therefore interpreted differently in various countries, it was deemed advisable not to intrust legislative powers to the proposed court, but to determine the rules of law properly applicable in a conference of the representative maritime nations. Pursuant to an invitation of Great Britain a conference was held at London from Dec. 2, 1908, to Feb. 25, 1909, in which the following powers participated: The United States, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia and Spain. The conference resulted in the declaration of London, unanimously agreed to and signed by the participants, concerning, among other matters, the highly important subjects of blockade, neutrality, the destruction

of neutral prizes and continuous voyages.

The declaration of London is an eminently satisfactory codification of the international maritime law, and it is hoped that its reasonableness and fairness will secure its general adoption, as well as remove one of the difficulties standing in the way of the establishment of an international prize court.

Under the authority given in the sundry civil appropriation act, approved March 4, 1909, the United States was represented at the international conference on maritime law at Brussels. The conference met on the 28th of September last and resulted in the signature ad referendum of a convention for the unification of certain regulations with regard to maritime assistance and salvage and a convention for the unification of certain rules with regard to collisions at sea.

Two new projects of conventions which have not heretofore been considered in a diplomatic conference—namely, one concerning the limitation of the responsibility of shipowners and the other concerning marine mortgages and privileges—have been submitted by the conference to the different governments.

The conference adjourned to meet again on April 11, 1910.

The international conference for the purpose of promoting uniform legislation concerning letters of exchange, which was called by the government of the Netherlands to meet at The Hague in September, 1909, has been postponed to meet at that capital in June, 1910. The United States will be appropriately represented in this conference under the provision therefore already made by congress.

The cordial invitation of Belgium to be represented by a fitting display of American progress in the useful arts and inventions at the world's fair to be held at Brussels in 1910 remains to be acted upon by the congress. Mindful of the advantages to accrue to our artisans and producers in competition with their continental rivals, I renew the recommendation heretofore made that provision be made for acceptance of the invitation and adequate representation in the exposition.

The question arising out of the Belgian annexation of the Independent State of the Congo, which has so long and earnestly preoccupied the attention of this government and enlisted the sympathy of our best citizens, is still open, but in a more hopeful stage. This government was among the foremost in the great work of uplifting the uncivilized regions of Africa and urging the extension of the benefits of civilization, education and fruitful open commerce to that vast domain and is a party to treaty engagements of all the interested powers designed to carry out that great duty to humanity. The way to better the original and adventurous conditions, so burdensome to the natives and so destructive to their development, has been pointed out, by observation and experience, not alone of American representatives, but by cumulative evidence from all quarters and by the investigations of Belgian agents. The announced programs of reforms, striking at many of the evils known to exist, are an augury of better things. The attitude of the United States is one of benevolent encouragement, coupled with a hopeful trust that the good work, responsibly undertaken and zealously performed to the accomplishment of the results so ardently desired, will soon justify the wisdom that inspires them and satisfy the demands of humane sentiment throughout the world.

German Patents.

A convention between the United States and Germany, under which the nonworking provisions of the German patent law are made inapplicable to the patents of American citizens, was concluded on Feb. 23, 1909, and is now in force. Negotiations for similar conventions looking to the placing of American inventors on the same footing as nationals have recently been initiated with other European governments whose laws require the local working of foreign patents.

Under an appropriation made at the last session of the congress a commission was sent on American cruisers to Monrovia to investigate the interests of the United States and its citizens in Liberia. Upon its arrival at Monrovia the commission was enthusiastically received and during its stay in Liberia was everywhere met with the heartfelt expressions of good will for the American government and people, and the hope was repeatedly expressed on all sides that this government might see its way clear to do something to relieve the critical position of the republic arising in a measure from external as well as internal and financial embarrassments.

The Liberian government afforded every facility to the commission for ascertaining the true state of affairs. The commission also had conferences with representative citizens, interested foreigners and the representatives of foreign governments in Monrovia. Visits were made to various parts of the republic and to the neighboring British colony of Sierra Leone, where the commission was received by and conferred with the governor.

Helping Liberia.

It will be remembered that the interest of the United States in the republic of Liberia springs from the historical fact of the foundation of the republic by the colonization of American citizens of the African race. In an early treaty with Liberia there is a provision under which the United

States may be called upon for advice or assistance. Pursuant to this provision and in the spirit of the moral relationship of the United States to Liberia that republic last year asked this government to lend assistance in the solution of certain of their national problems, and hence the commission was sent.

The report of our commissioners has just been completed and is now under examination by the department of state. It is hoped that there may result some helpful measures, in which case it may be my duty again to invite your attention to this subject.

The Norwegian government, by a note addressed on Jan. 26, 1909, to the department of state, conveyed an invitation to the government of the United States to take part in a conference which it is understood will be held in February or March, 1910, for the purpose of devising means to remedy existing conditions in the Spitsbergen islands.

This invitation was conveyed under the reservation that the question of altering the status of the islands as countries belonging to no particular state and as equally open to the citizens and subjects of all states should not be raised.

The European powers invited to this conference by the government of Norway were Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden and the Netherlands.

The department of state, in view of proofs filed with it in 1906, showing the American possession, occupation and working of certain coal bearing lands in Spitsbergen, accepted the invitation under the reservation above stated and under the further reservation that all interests in those islands already vested should be protected and that there should be equality of opportunity for the future. It was further pointed out that membership in the conference on the part of the United States was qualified by the consideration that this government would not become a signatory to any conventional arrangement concluded by the European members of the conference which would imply contributory participation by the United States in any obligation or responsibility for the enforcement of any scheme of administration which might be devised by the conference for the islands.

The Near East.

His majesty Mehmed V, sultan of Turkey, recently sent to this country a special embassy to announce his accession. The quick transition of the government of the Ottoman empire from one of retrograde tendencies to a constitutional government with a parliament and with progressive modern policies of reform and public improvement is one of the important phenomena of our times. Constitutional government seems also to have made further advance in Persia. These events have turned the eyes of the world upon the near east. In that quarter the prestige of the United States has spread widely through the powerful influence of American schools, universities and missionaries. There is every reason why we should obtain a greater share of the commerce of the near east since the conditions are more favorable now than ever before.

Latin America.

One of the happiest events in recent pan-American diplomacy was the peaceful, independent settlement by the governments of Bolivia and Peru of a boundary difference between them, which for some weeks threatened to cause war and even to entrap neutrals, affecting other republics less directly concerned. From various quarters, directly or indirectly concerned, the intermediation of the United States was sought to assist in a solution of the controversy. Desiring at all times to abstain from any undue meddling in the affairs of sister republics and having faith in the ability of the governments of Peru and Bolivia themselves to settle their difference in a manner satisfactory to themselves which, viewed with magnanimity, would assuage all ill-feeling, this government steadily abstained from being drawn into the controversy and was much gratified to find its confidence justified by events.

On July 30, 1909, the government of Panama agreed, after considerable negotiation, to indemnify the relatives of the American officers and sailors who were brutally treated, one of them having, indeed, been killed, by the Panamanian police this year.

The sincere desire of the government of Panama to do away with a situation where such an accident could occur is manifest in the recent request in compliance with which this government has lent the services of an officer of the army to be employed by the government of Panama as instructor of police.

The sanitary improvements and public works undertaken in Cuba prior to the present administration of that government, in the success of which the United States is interested under the treaty, are reported to be making good progress, and since the congress provided for the continuance of the reciprocal commercial arrangement between Cuba and the United States insurance has been received that no negotiations injuriously affecting the situation will be undertaken without consultation.

The collection of the customs of the Dominican Republic through the general receiver of customs appointed by the president of the United States in accordance with the convention of Feb. 8, 1907, has proceeded in an uneventful and satisfactory manner. The customs receipts have decreased owing to disturbed political and economic conditions and to a very natural curtailment of imports in view of the anticipated revision of the Dominican tariff schedule. The payments to the fiscal agency fund for the service of the bonded debt of the republic, as provided by the convention, have been regularly and promptly made, and satisfactory progress has been made in carrying out the provisions of the convention looking toward the completion of the adjustment of the debt and the acrement by the Dominican government of certain concessions and monopolies which have been a burden to the commerce of the country. In short, the receivership has demonstrated its ability, even under unfavorable economic and political conditions, to do the work for which it was intended.

This government was obliged to intervene diplomatically to bring about arbitration or settlement of the claim of the Eme company against Nicaragua, which it had long before been agreed should be arbitrated. A settlement of this troublesome case was

reached by the signature of a protocol on Sept. 18, 1909.

Claim Against Chile.

Many years ago diplomatic intervention became necessary to the protection of the interests in the American claim of Alsop & Co. against the government of Chile. The government of Chile had frequently admitted obligation in the case and had promised this government to settle it. There had been two abortive attempts to do so through arbitral commissions which failed through lack of jurisdiction. Now, happily, as the result of the recent diplomatic negotiations, the governments of the United States and of Chile, actuated by the sincere desire to free from any strife both cordial and friendly relations upon which both set such store, have agreed by a protocol to submit the controversy to definitive settlement by his Britannic majesty Edward VII.

Since the Washington convention of 1907 were communicated to the government of the United States as a consulting and advising party this government has been almost continuously called upon by one or another and in turn by all of the five Central American republics to exert itself for the maintenance of the conventions.

The results of the opium conference held at Shanghai last spring at the invitation of the United States have been laid before the government. The report shows that China is making remarkable progress and admirable efforts toward the eradication of the opium evil and that the governments concerned have not allowed their commercial interests to interfere with a helpful co-operation in this reform. Collateral investigations of the opium question in this country lead me to recommend that the manufacture, sale and use of opium and its derivatives in the United States should be so far as possible more vigorously controlled by

law. In one of the Chinese-Japanese conventions of Sept. 4 of this year there was a provision which caused considerable public apprehension in that upon its face it was believed in some quarters to seek to establish a monopoly of mining privileges along the South Manchurian and Autung-Mukden railroads and thus to exclude Americans from a wide field of enterprise, to take part in which they were by treaty with China entitled. After a thorough examination of the conventions and of the several contextual documents the secretary of state reached the conclusion that no such monopoly was intended or accomplished. However, in view of the widespread discussion of this question, to confirm the view it had reached this government made inquiry of the imperial Chinese and Japanese governments and received from each official assurance inconsistent with the policy of equality of opportunity to which the signatures, in common with the United States, are pledged.

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Under a provision of the act of Aug. 5, 1909, I have appointed three officials to assist the officers of the government in collecting information necessary to a wise administration of the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909. As to questions of customs administration they are co-operating with the officials of the treasury department and as to matters of the needs and the exigencies of our manufacturers and exporters with the department of commerce and labor in its relation to the domestic aspect of the subject of foreign commerce. In the study of foreign tariff treatment they will assist the bureau of trade relations of the department of state.

As a consequence of section 2 of the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909, it becomes the duty of the secretary of state to conduct as diplomatic business all the negotiations necessary to place him in a position to advise me as to whether or not a particular country unduly discriminates against the United States in the sense of the statute referred to. The great scope and complexity of this work, as well as the obligation to lend all proper aid to our expanding commerce, are met by the expansion of the bureau of trade relations as set forth in the estimates for the department of state.

Other Departments.

I have thus in some detail described the important transactions of the state department since the beginning of this administration for the reason that there is no provision either by statute or custom for a formal report by the secretary of state to the president or to congress, and a presidential message is the only means by which the condition of our foreign relations is brought to the attention of congress and the public.

In dealing with the affairs of the other departments, the heads of which all submit annual reports, I shall touch only those matters that seem to me to call for special mention on my part without minimizing in any way the recommendations made by them for legislation affecting their respective departments, in all of which I wish to express my general concurrence.

Government Expenditures and Revenues.

Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration is that of economy in expenditures and sufficiency of revenue. The deficit of the last fiscal year and the certain deficit of the current year prompted congress to throw a greater responsibility on the executive and the secretary of the treasury than had heretofore been declared by statute. This declaration imposes upon the secretary of the treasury the duty of assembling all the estimates of the executive departments, bureaus and offices of the expenditures necessary in the ensuing fiscal year and of making an estimate of the revenues of the government for the same period, and if a probable deficit is thus shown it is made the duty of the president to recommend the method by which such deficit can be met.

Estimated Deficit \$73,075,600.

The report of the secretary shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by \$34,075,620. If to this deficit are added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama canal, amounting to \$28,000,000, and \$1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of \$73,075,620. This deficit the secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama canal. I approve this proposal.

The policy of paying for the construction of the Panama canal not out of current revenue, but by bond issue, was adopted in the Spooner act of 1902, and there seems to be no good reason for departing from the principle by which part at least of the burden of the cost of the canal shall fall upon our posterity, who are to enjoy it, and there is all the more reason for this view because the actual cost to date of the canal, which is now half done and which will be completed Jan. 1, 1915, shows that the cost of engineering and construction will be \$207,700,000 instead of \$139,705,200, as originally estimated. In addition to engineering and construction, the other expenses, including sanitation and government and the amount paid for the properties, the franchise and the privilege of building the canal, increase the cost by \$75,435,000 to a total of \$375,201,000. The increase in

as important as the consular service to the business interests of the country. Impressed with this idea and convinced that selection after rigorous examination, promotion for merit solely and the experience only to be gained through the continuity of an organized service are indispensable to a high degree of efficiency in the diplomatic service, I have signed an executive order at the first step toward this very desirable result. Its effect should be to place all secretaries in the diplomatic service in much the same position as consular officers are now placed and to tend to the promotion of the most efficient to the grade of minister, generally leaving for outside appointment such posts of the grade of ambassador or minister as it may be expedient to fill from without the service. It is proposed also to continue the practice instituted last summer of giving to all newly appointed secretaries at least one month's thorough training in the department of state before they proceed to their posts. This has been done for some time in regard to the consular service with excellent results.

Under a provision of the act of Aug. 5, 1909, I have appointed three officials to assist the officers of the government in collecting information necessary to a wise administration of the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909. As to questions of customs administration they are co-operating with the officials of the treasury department and as to matters of the needs and the exigencies of our manufacturers and exporters with the department of commerce and labor in its relation to the domestic aspect of the subject of foreign commerce. In the study of foreign tariff treatment they will assist the bureau of trade relations of the department of state.

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the cost of engineering and construction is due to a substantial enlargement of the plan of construction by widening the canal 100 feet in the Culebra cut and by increasing the dimensions of the locks, to the underestimate of the quantity of the work to be done under the original plan and to an underestimate of the cost of labor and materials, both of which have greatly enhanced in price since the original estimate was made.

In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative governmental necessity. The result has been, as I am advised by the secretary of the treasury, that the estimates of the expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911—that is, for the next fiscal year—are less by \$55,663,000 than the total of appropriations for the current fiscal year and less by \$94,000,000 than the estimates for that year. So far as the secretary of the treasury is able to form a judgment as to future income and compare it with the expenditure for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, including the payments on account of the Panama canal and the public debt, there will be no deficit in the year ending June 30, 1911, but a small surplus of \$712,000.

In the present estimates the needs of the departments and of the government have been cut to the quick, so to speak, and any assumption on the part of congress, so often made in times past, that the estimates have been prepared with the expectation that they may be reduced will result in seriously hampering proper administration.

The secretary of the treasury points out, what should be carefully noted in respect to this reduction in governmental expenses for the next fiscal year, that the economies are of two kinds—first, there is a saving in the permanent administration of the departments, bureaus and offices of the government, and, second, there is a present reduction in expenses by a postponement of projects and improvements that ultimately will have to be carried out, but which are now delayed with the hope that additional revenue in the future will permit their execution without producing a deficit.

I am aware that there is a strong feeling in both houses of congress and possibly in the country against the establishment of civil pensions and that this has naturally grown out of the heavy burden of military pensions which it has always been the policy of our government to assume, but I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannuation of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions.

Increases In Expenditures.

The business and expenditures of the government have expanded enormously since the Spanish war, but as the revenues have increased in nearly the same proportion as the expenditures until recently the attention of the public and of those responsible for the government has not been fastened upon the question of reducing the cost of administration. We cannot, in view of the advancing prices of living, hope to save money by a reduction in the standard of salaries paid. Indeed, if any change is made in that regard an increase rather than a decrease will be necessary, and the only means of economy will be in reducing the number of employees and in obtaining a greater average of efficiency from those retained in the service.

Close investigation and study needed to make definite recommendations in this regard will consume at least two years. I note with much satisfaction the organization in the senate of a committee on public expenditures, charged with the duty of conducting such an investigation, and I tender to that committee all the assistance which the executive branch of the government can possibly render.

Frauds In the Collections of Customs.

I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the customs revenue at New York city, in which a number of the subordinate employees in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining company and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar. The government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining company all that it is shown to have been defrauded of. The sum was received in full of the amount due which might have been recovered by civil action against the beneficiary of the fraud, but there was an express reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should not interfere with or prevent the criminal prosecution of every one who was found to be subject to the same.

Criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the government officers. The treasury department and the department of justice are exerting every effort to discover all the wrongdoers, including the officers and employees of the companies who may have been privy to the fraud. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by congress at present, pending the probing by the treasury department and the department of justice, as proposed, might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties.

Maximum and Minimum Clause In Tariff Act.

Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the "maximum and minimum" clause it is the duty of the executive to consider the laws and practices of other countries with reference to the importation into those

countries of the products and merchandise of the United States, and if the executive finds such laws and practices not to be unduly discriminatory against the United States the minimum duties provided in the bill are to go into force. Unless the president makes such a finding, then the maximum duties provided in the bill—that is, an increase of 25 per cent ad valorem over the minimum duties—are to be in force. Fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the executive are likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

The discretion granted to the executive by the terms "unduly discriminatory" is wide. In order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports from a country it is necessary that he shall find on the part of that country not only discriminations in its laws or the practice under them against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue—that is, without good and fair reason. I conceive that this power was reposed in the president with the hope that the maximum duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would enable the president and the state department through friendly negotiation to secure the elimination from the laws and the practice under them of any foreign country of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused.

Uses of the New Tariff Board.

The new tariff law enables me to appoint a tariff board to assist me in connection with the department of state in the administration of the minimum and maximum clause of the act and also to assist officers of the government in the administration of the entire law. An examination of the law and an understanding of the nature of the facts which should be considered in discharging the functions imposed upon the executive show that I have the power to direct the tariff board to make a comprehensive glossary and encyclopedia of the terms used and articles embraced in the tariff law and to secure information as to the cost of production of such goods in this country and the cost of their production in foreign countries. I have therefore appointed a tariff board consisting of three members and have directed them to perform all the duties above described. This work will perhaps take two or three years, and I ask from congress a continuing annual appropriation equal to that already made for this prosecution. I believe that the work of this board will be of prime utility and importance whenever congress shall deem it wise again to readjust the customs duties. If the facts secured by the tariff board are of such a character as to show generally that the rates of duties imposed by the present tariff law are excessive under the principles of protection as described in the platform of the successful party at the last election I shall not hesitate to invite the attention of congress to this fact and to the necessity for action predicated thereon. Nothing, however, halts business and interferes with the course of prosperity so much as the threatened revision of the tariff, and until the facts are at hand, after careful and deliberate investigation, upon which such revision can properly be undertaken, it seems to me unwise to attempt it. The amount of misinformation that creeps into arguments pro and con in respect to tariff rates is such as to require the kind of investigation that I have directed the tariff board to make, an investigation undertaken by it wholly without respect to the effect which the facts may have in calling for a readjustment of the rates of duty.

War Department.

In the interests of immediate economy and because of the prospect of a deficit I have required a reduction in the estimates of the war department for the coming fiscal year which brings the total estimates down to an amount forty-five millions less than the corresponding estimates for last year. This could be accomplished only by cutting off new projects and suspending for the period of one year all progress in military matters. For the same reason I have directed that the army shall not be recruited up to its present authorized strength. These measures can hardly be more than temporary—to last until our revenues are in better condition and until the whole question of the expediency of adopting a definite military policy can be submitted to congress—for I am sure that the interests of the military establishment are seriously in need of careful consideration by congress. The laws regulating the organization of our armed forces in the event of war need to be revised in order that the organization can be modified so as to produce a force which would be more consistently apportioned throughout its numerous branches. To explain the circumstances upon which this opinion is based would necessitate a lengthy discussion, and I postpone it until the first convenient opportunity shall arise to convey a special message to congress.

The generosity of congress has provided in the present naval observatory the most magnificent and expensive astronomical establishment in the world. It is being used for certain naval purposes which might easily and adequately be subserved by a small division connected with the navy department at only a fraction of the cost of the present naval observatory. The official board of visitors established by congress and appointed in 1901 expressed its conclusion that the official head of the observatory should be an eminent astronomer appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate, holding his place by a tenure at least as permanent as that of the superintendent of the coast survey or the head of the geological survey and not merely by a detail of two or three years' duration. I fully concur in this judgment and urge a provision by law for the appointment of such a director.

Department of Justice—Expedition In Legal Procedure.

The deplorable delays in the administration of civil and criminal law have received the attention of committees of the American Bar association and of many state bar associations, as well as the considered thought of judges and jurists. In my judgment, a change in judicial procedure, with a view to reducing its expense to private litigants in civil cases and facilitating the dispatch of business and final decision in both civil and criminal cases, constitutes the greatest need in our American institutions. I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawlessness violence and cruelty exhibited in Lynchings are directly due to the uncertainties and injustices growing out of the delays in trials, judgments and the executions thereof by our courts. Of course these remarks apply quite as

well to the administration of justice in state courts as to that in federal courts, and without making invalid distinctions it is perhaps not too much to say that, speaking generally, the defects are less in the federal courts than in the state courts. But they are very great in the federal courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both in the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts.

Coast Defenses.
The coast defenses of the United States proper are generally all that could be desired, and in some respects they are rather more elaborate than under present conditions are needed to stop an enemy's fleet from entering the harbors defended. There is, however, one place where additional defense is badly needed, and that is at the mouth of Chesapeake bay, where it is proposed to make an artificial island for a fort which shall prevent an enemy's fleet from entering this most important strategical base of operations on the whole Atlantic and gulf coasts. I hope that appropriate legislation will be adopted to secure the construction of this defense.

The military and naval joint board have unanimously agreed that it would be unwise to make the large expenditures which at one time were contemplated in the establishment of a naval base and station in the Philippine Islands and have expressed their judgment, in which I fully concur, in favor of making an extensive naval base at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, and not in the Philippines. This does not dispense with the necessity for the comparatively small appropriations required to finish the proper coast defenses in the Philippines now under construction on the island of Corregidor and elsewhere or to complete a suitable repair station and coaling supply station at Olongapo, where is the floating dock Dewey. I hope that this recommendation of the joint board will end the discussion as to the comparative merits of Manila bay and Olongapo as naval stations and will lead to prompt measures for the proper equipment and defense of Pearl Harbor.

The Navy.

The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world in more efficient condition than when it started was a noteworthy event of interest alike to our citizens and the naval authorities of the world. Besides the beneficial and far-reaching effect on our personal and diplomatic relations in the countries which the fleet visited, the marked success of the ships in steaming around the world in all weathers on schedule time has increased respect for our navy and has added to our national prestige.

Our enlisted personnel recruited from all sections of the country is young and energetic and representative of the national spirit. It is, moreover, owing to its intelligence, capable of quick training into the modern man-of-war's men. Our officers are earnest and zealous in their profession, but it is a regrettable fact that the higher officers are old for the responsibilities of the modern navy, and the admirals do not arrive at flag rank young enough to obtain adequate training in their duties as flag officers. This need for reform in the navy has been ably and earnestly presented to congress by my predecessor, and I also urgently recommend the subject for consideration.

Early in the coming session a comprehensive plan for the reorganization of the officers of all corps of the navy will be presented to congress, and I hope it will meet with action suited to its urgency.

Owing to the necessity for economy in expenditures, I have directed the curtailment of recommendations for naval appropriations so that they are thirty-eight millions less than the corresponding estimates of last year, and the request for new naval construction is limited to two first class battleships and one repair vessel.

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Anti-trust and Interstate Commerce Laws.

The jurisdiction of the general government over interstate commerce has led to the passage of the so called "Sherman anti-trust law" and the "interstate commerce law" and its amendments. The developments in the operation of those laws as shown by judgments, trials, judicial decisions and other sources of information, call for a discussion and some suggestions as to amendments. These I prefer to embody in a special message instead of including them in the present communication, and I shall avail myself of the first convenient opportunity to bring these subjects to the attention of congress.

Postoffice Department—Second Class Mail Matter.

The deficit every year in the post office department is largely caused by the low rate of postage of 1 cent a pound charged on second class mail matter, which includes not only newspapers, but magazines and miscellaneous periodicals. The actual loss growing out of the transmission of this second class mail matter at 1 cent a pound amounts to about \$63,000,000 a year. The average cost of the transportation of this matter is more than 9 cents a pound.

It appears that the average distance over which newspapers are delivered to their customers is 201 miles, while the average haul of magazines is 1,030 and of miscellaneous periodicals 1,123 miles. Thus the average haul of the magazine is three and one-half times and that of the miscellaneous periodical nearly four times the haul of the daily newspaper, yet all of them pay the same postage rate of 1 cent a pound. The statistics of 1907 show that second class mail matter constituted 63.81 per cent of the weight of all the mail and yielded only 5.10 per cent of the revenue.

The figures given are startling and show the payment by the government of an enormous subsidy to the newspapers, magazines and periodicals, and congress may well consider whether radical steps should not be taken to reduce the deficit in the postoffice department caused by this discrepancy between the actual cost of transportation and the compensation exacted therefor.

A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage. They are much heavier than newspapers and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half times as great.

The total deficit for the last fiscal year in the postoffice department amounted to \$17,500,000. The branches of its business which it did at a loss were the second class mail service, in which the loss, as already said, was \$63,000,000, and the free rural delivery, in which the loss was \$28,000,000. These losses were in part offset by the profits of letter postage and other sources of income. It would seem wise to reduce the loss upon second class mail matter, at least to the extent of preventing a deficit in the total operations of the postoffice.

I commend the whole subject to congress, not unmindful of the spread of intelligence which a low charge for carrying newspapers and periodicals assists. I very much doubt, however, the wisdom of a policy which constitutes so large a subsidy and requires additional taxation to meet it.

Postal Savings Banks.

The second subject worthy of mention in the postoffice department is the real necessity and entire practicability of establishing postal savings banks. The successful party at the last election declared in favor of postal savings banks, and, although the opposition finds opponents in many parts of the country, I am convinced that the people desire such banks and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmost good. The postal savings banks are not constituted for the purpose of creating competition with other banks. The rate of interest upon deposits to which they would be limited would be so small as to prevent their drawing deposits away from other banks.

I believe them to be necessary in order to offer a proper inducement to thrift and saving to a great many people of small means who do not now have banking facilities and to whom such a system would offer an opportunity for the accumulation of capital. They will furnish a satisfactory substitute, based on sound principle and actual successful trial in nearly all the countries of the world, for the system of government guaranty of deposits now being adopted in several western states which, with deference to those who advocate it, seems to me to have in it the seeds of demoralization and certain financial disaster.

I recommend that in compliance with the promise thus made appropriate legislation be adopted. The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any federal court without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant and unless also the court shall from the evidence make a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable and shall also endorse on the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order. Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued without previous notice and opportunity to be heard shall be set aside by the court on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semiarid and swamp lands, upon the preservation of our forests and the reforestation of suitable areas, upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

Department of Agriculture.

I commend to your careful consideration the report of the secretary of agriculture as showing the immense sphere of usefulness which that department now fills and the wonderful addition to the wealth of the nation made by the farmers of this country in the crops of the current year.

Department of Commerce and Labor.

The lighthouse board now discharges its duties under the department of commerce and labor. For upward of forty years this board has been constituted of military and naval officers and two or three men of science, with such an absence of a duly constituted executive head that it is marvelous what work has been accomplished. In the period of construction the energy and enthusiasm of all the members prevented the inherent defects of the system from interfering greatly with the beneficial work of the board, but now that the work is chiefly confined to maintenance and repair, for which purpose the country is divided into sixteen districts, to which are assigned an engineer officer of the army and an inspector of the navy, each with a lighthouse tender and the needed plant for his work, it has become apparent by the frequent friction that arises due to the absence of any central independent authority, that there must be a complete reorganization of the board. I concede the advantage of keeping in the system the rigidity of discipline that the presence of naval and military officers in charge insures, but unless the presence of such officers in the board can be made consistent with a responsible executive head that shall have proper authority I recommend the transfer of control over the lighthouses to a suitable civilian board. This is in accordance with the judgment of competent persons who are familiar with the workings of the present system. I am confident that reorganization can be effected which shall avoid the recurrence of friction between members, instances of which have been officially brought to my attention, and that by such reorganization greater efficiency and a substantial reduction in the expense of operation can be brought about.

Ship Subsidy.

Following the course of my distinguished predecessor, I earnestly recommend to congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill looking to the establishment of lines between our Atlantic seaboard and the eastern coast of South America, as well as lines from the west coast of the United States to South America, China, Japan and the Philippines. The profits on foreign mails are perhaps a sufficient measure of the expenditures which might first be tentatively applied to this method of inducing American capital to undertake the establishment of American lines of steamships in those directions in which we now sail. It is most important that we should have means of transportation controlled in the interest of the expansion of our trade. A bill of this character has once passed the house and more than once passed the senate, and I hope that at this session a bill framed

on the same lines and with the same changes in the interest of economy and efficiency and is requested by the interior department—New Mexico and Arizona.

The successful party in the last election in its national platform declared in favor of the admission as separate states of New Mexico and Arizona, and I recommend that legislation appropriate to this end be adopted. I urge, however, that care be exercised in the preparation of the legislation affecting each territory to secure deliberation in the selection of persons as members of the convention to draft a constitution for the incoming state, and I earnestly advise that such constitution after adoption by the convention shall be submitted to the people of the territory for their approval at an election in which the sole issue shall be the merits of the proposed constitution, and if the constitution is defeated by popular vote means shall be provided in the enabling act for a new convention and the drafting of a new constitution.

A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage. They are much heavier than newspapers and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half times as great.

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The work of the United States civil service commission has been performed to the general satisfaction of the executive officers with whom the commission has been brought into official communication. The volume of that work and its variety and extent have under new laws, such as the census act and new executive orders, greatly increased. The activities of the commission required by the statutes have reached to every portion of the public domain.

The accommodations of the commission are most inadequate for its needs. I call your attention to increase in those accommodations, as will appear from the annual report for this year.

Political Contributions.

I urgently recommend to congress that a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the house of representatives and committees in charge of their candidacy and campaign file in a proper office of the United States government a statement of the contributions received and of the expenditures incurred in the campaign for such elections and that similar legislation

GREAT INCREASE

In Internal Commerce During Month of October

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The enormous volume of internal commerce during October is illustrated by the reports to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor of leading commercial movements in various parts of the country. The improved industrial situation is manifested principally in the very heavy movements of coke and iron ore, demanded by the iron furnaces. The grain and port receipts of cotton, notwithstanding the shorter crop of the year, exceeded like receipts for the first 2 months of the two preceding seasons. The movements of hard and soft coal likewise show an increased volume. The grain movement of the month proved fairly heavy, while the receipts of live stock at interior and eastern markets, mainly because of the shortage in the supply of hogs, were rather light. The traffic activity of the railroads, as indicated by the number of cars handled by the various demurrage bureaus, shows a continuous improvement.

Live stock receipts during October at seven leading interior markets, 4,062,336

head, were below those reported for October, 1908 and 1907—4,074,865 and 4,121,305 head. Of the total receipts for the month 1,190,611 head were cattle, 1,03,622 calves, 1,373,159 hogs, 1,52,903 sheep, and 21,941 horses and mules.

As compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year, a decrease of almost 30 per cent is shown in the monthly receipts of hogs, while the number of sheep received shows a more than corresponding increase over the October, 1908, total. The aggregate live stock receipts for the 10 months of the year, 32,563,100 head, are likewise below the corresponding totals for the two preceding years, the loss being accounted for exclusively by the heavy shrinkage in the receipts of hogs at all the principal packing-house centers. The number of live-stock car arrivals at the seven primary markets is stated as 575,921 for the 10 months, period, compared with 605,974 and 648,080 cars for the same period in 1908 and 1907.

Shipments during the month of packing house products from Chicago, 196,846,971 pounds, likewise show a considerable decline from the figures reported for October, 1908 and 1907—238,458,186 and 240,420,438 pounds.

Smaller shipments appear under the head of fresh beef, cured and canned meats, lard, tallow and stearine, the only increase being shown in the monthly

shipments of pickled beef. The shipments for the ten months of the year, 1,753,366,106 pounds, show a similar decline, the largest losses appearing in the shipments of fresh beef, canned meats and lard. The monthly report of the eastward trunk line movement of provisions from Chicago and Chicago Junction points shows a total of \$3,261 net tons, as compared with 94,136 net tons moved during October, 1908, and 103,942 net tons moved during October, 1907. The figures for the 43 weeks of the year, 787,247 net tons, indicate a decrease of over 16 per cent in this movement. The stocks of meat at five principal packing centers at the end of the month, 89,473,276 pounds, were almost 50 per cent below those reported two years ago, and over 50 million pounds less than a year ago.

Live-stock receipts at the four principal Atlantic seaboard cities, 881,130 head, show a considerable decline as compared with the corresponding October, 1908, figures of 928,573 head. This decline was due mainly to a decrease of over 50,000 head in the receipts of hogs, also to a shortage in the arrivals

of sheep, only partly compensated by the larger number of cattle and calves received during the month. The receipts of these markets during the ten months of the year, 7,701,642 head, were likewise below the corresponding 1908 figure of 8,074,471 head. The decrease in the receipts of hogs alone amounted to over 14 per cent as compared with the corresponding 1908 total.

The grain movement during the month, as measured by the receipts at 14 leading interior markets, 98,110,333 bushels, compares favorably with corresponding October figures for 1908 and 1907 when 95,554,230 and 98,700,193 bushels were received at the same markets. Of the total receipts 48,560,395 bushels was wheat, 13,476,306 corn, 21,768,605 oats, 13,068,441 barley, and 1,236,586 rye. Wheat, corn, barley and rye show larger figures than a year ago, while those of oats show a slight diminution. The total does not include the receipts of flaxseed for the month at six leading markets, 5,792,224 bushels, which figure shows a considerable shrinkage when compared with corresponding totals in the two preceding years. The combined receipts at the same markets for the two months of the present crop season, 132,210,188 bushels, show a practically stationary condition of the grain movement as compared with the corresponding figures of the two earlier years. This is particularly true of the wheat receipts, 51,489,513 bushels, which show practically the same total as a year ago. The monthly flour shipments from 13 leading milling centers, 5,471,419 barrels show a normal increase over the corresponding figures of the two preceding years.

Combined flour and grain receipts during the month at the four leading Atlantic seaports, 23,594,156 bushels, were over a million bushels short of the corresponding 1908 receipts. The monthly wheat receipts at these ports, 10,166,567 bushels, owing to the smaller receipts at New York and Philadelphia, were below the corresponding 1908 figures of 10,431,382 bushels. The monthly corn receipts, 1,483,448 bushels, on the other hand, were considerably in excess of the October receipts for the last year, while the monthly receipts of flour, 1,821,770 barrels, show a smaller total than a year ago. The aggregate grain receipts for the 10 months of the year, 131,227,963 bushels, show a considerable decline when compared with the corresponding 1908 and 1907 figures of 156,207,289 and 203,703,647 bushels, practically all grain, including flour, showing smaller season receipts than for the earlier years. The decline in the receipts is due mainly to the smaller export demand for the various grains at the port in question.

The monthly coastwise receipts of southern pine at New York, 41,580,656 feet, compare favorably both with the September receipts, as well as the October, 1908 and 1907, receipts of the article. Lumber receipts at Boston during the month from all sources, 28,448,188 feet, show a similar gain over the figures for the preceding year, as well as for the preceding month. Losses, as compared with the corresponding 1908 total and the figure for the preceding month, are shown in the October shipments of pine lumber from the Mississippi and Wisconsin valleys, 111,315 M. feet, and from Virginia and the Carolinas, 18,153,166 feet. The October lake shipments of lumber, 164,115 M. feet, while below the September shipments, show an excess of almost 16 million feet over the October shipments of a year ago. The monthly receipts of redwood at California ports, 34,586,556 feet, represent the largest monthly total for the year, exceeding also the rather heavy October, 1908, shipments. The pine and redwood receipts at the same points, 44,197,006 feet, also show a gain over the September figures and differ but little from the corresponding October, 1908, total.

Sight receipts of cotton for the first two months of the season, 3,861,202 bales, exceeded both the corresponding cotton movement in 1907 and 1908, when the sight receipts amounted to 2,639,634 and 3,751,612 bales. The extraordinarily heavy movement is due to the large port receipts, 2,679,671 bales, which likewise exceeded the corresponding figures for the two previous seasons. The takings of American spinners for the two months, 18,515 bales, were much below the corresponding 1908 record of 923,814 bales, the loss being due to the smaller quantities taken by northern mills. The total American stocks at the end of the month, 1,376,630 bales, were above the figures reported for corresponding dates in the two previous years. The United States census office reports the largest monthly total for the year, exceeding also the rather heavy October, 1908, receipts. The figures for the 10 months, 359,932,335 pounds, were almost 60 per cent in excess of the corresponding 1908 receipts.

The October shipments of anthracite coal from eastern producing territory, 5,579,755 gross tons, mark a large decrease over the light shipments of the summer months, though falling about 400,000 tons short of the corresponding monthly movements in the two preceding years. The 10 months' figures, 50,166,647 gross tons, are about 2.8 million tons below the 1908 total. The coastwise shipments of coal from five leading Atlantic seaports during October aggregated 3,610,884 gross tons, compared with 3,657,717 gross tons reported for October, 1908. The 10 months' coastwise coal shipments aggregated 33,646,042 gross tons, of which 12,540,824 gross tons were anthracite. The monthly shipments of bituminous coal over eight leading coal carrying railroads, 9,329,585 tons, show a gain of almost half a million tons over October, 1908 figures, while the movement for the ten months of the year, 82,274,189 tons, was almost 10 per cent heavier than for the same period last year. The monthly coal shipments over the same roads, 2,517,975 tons, was almost 70 per cent in excess

SENATOR WHO DECLINED LEADERSHIP OF DEMOCRATS



SENATOR DANIEL

PHOTO COPYRIGHTED BY GLENFINST-WASH. D. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In health

has forced Senator Culberson of Texas to relinquish the leadership of the minority in the senate, and it is asserted that either Senator Daniel or Senator Bacon will succeed him. Senator Monroe of Mississippi is said to have declined the honor because of the fact that his term is nearing an end. Senator Culberson announced his intention

of giving up the leadership in a letter to Senator Money, and it was his hope that the Mississippi senator would take the party reins in the senate. The Texas statesman announced in his letter that the prospect of too much arduous work during the present session and the condition of his health would not permit him to longer retain the chairmanship of his party's caucus.

the coke shipments for the ten months of the year show a gain of nearly 10 per cent over the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

The larger demand for smelting material by the iron furnaces of the country is also indicated by the unusually heavy iron-ore shipments from Lake Superior and Michigan ports, 6,496,003 gross tons, which were about 15 per cent in excess of the October, 1908, shipments. Pig-iron production for the month, 2,502,516 gross tons, was more than a million tons above the October, 1908, output and far in excess of the high-level figures for the best months in 1907. As the months of November and December in 1907 marked a considerable decline in the activity of the furnaces, it is probable that the annual figures for the current year, provided the present rate of output is kept up, will come very close to the record figure of the 1907 annual production.

Building operations for the month at 105 cities in various parts of the country, as measured by the value of the building permits granted by municipal authorities, aggregated \$6,847,588, which figure compares favorably with the record of the preceding month, as well as of the corresponding month in 1908.

The traffic movement of the railroads for the month, as measured by the

number of freight cars handled by 32 car service associations and demurrage bureaus, 3,244,155 cars, continues to show gains over the figures of the earlier months of the year, as well as the corresponding 1907 totals. The number of cars handled by these associations during the 10 months of the present year, 36,704,721 cars, was 13 per cent larger than the corresponding number in 1908 and even in excess of the corresponding number two years ago.

CHALLENGE

Prof. Charles H. Glidden, the local pool expert, wishes to challenge Myron Saunders or Tom Alton to a 25 or 50 point game to be played in this city between now and Christmas.

SULZER'S BILL

Calls for Arrest of Pres. Zelaya

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Sulzer of New York, introduced a resolution yesterday directing the president of the United States to use the army and navy of the country to restore order, maintaining peace and protect life and property in Nicaragua.

The resolution recites that the United States demand the arrest, trial and punishment of President Zelaya of Nicaragua for the wilful murder of citizens, an apology from Nicaragua and reparations.

"IS NOT 'EXCLUSIVE'"

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The neighborhood in which J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and other multi-millionaires live, is no longer deemed "exclusive" by the courts. Commercial interests have already so far encroached on its confines that Mr. Morgan and others, who sought to enjoin the erection of a sixteen-story office building, were denied their application yesterday by Referee Charles F. Brown, who had been appointed to the case by the supreme court.

Mr. Morgan and his associates contend that an office building in their neighborhood would greatly depreciate the value of their property. Certain clauses in the original deeds of the property, they hold, confirm their contention.

PRES. THOMPSON'S STATEMENT

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—A statement was issued last night by President W. B. Thompson of the New Orleans cotton exchange, taking exception to certain statements published yesterday in Washington concerning the publication of the report of Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith. It is declared that the report does not condemn future trading as such, nor as it is conducted on the New Orleans cotton exchange.

The principal revenue derived from the Swiss forests is from the lumber output; there being no manufactures of resin, turpentine, and similar by-products. To offset the cutting there were planted in 1908 34,096,225 trees, of which 18,031,590 were conifer and 16,064,635 deciduous, and no less than seven tons of seed were sown.

"Statistics of the receipts and expenditures of all forestry work in the country are not available, but a couple of cases may be cited which show gratifying returns."

The total receipts from the sale of wood in 1908

from 321 acres of state forests in the canton of St. Gall are given as \$24,457,371

and the expenditures as \$17,104,317, leaving a clear profit of \$17,332,553.

In the forests of the town of Winterthur, amounting to 2,833 acres, the receipts

were \$51,174,63 and the expenses \$21,645,50, leaving a net profit of \$23,530,13, or an average profit of about \$10.42 per acre.

"It is not to be presumed that the revenue from the entire Swiss forest area can be approximated by taking

as a basis the earnings of the St. Gall or Winterthur forests, which have been for many years under most intelligent and excellent management but the universal opinion among forestry officials is that the jealous care with which the Swiss timber lands have been guarded has vastly benefited both national and cantonal treasuries from the financial point of view."

A FAST BOUT

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Fred Wright of Glens Falls, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y., and Arthur Cole of Binghamton, Me., fought a whirlwind 10 rounds to a draw here last night. Until the 8th round Wright had it all his way, but during the last three rounds Cole rallied strongly.

CUTICURA MADE SKIN CLEAR AND HEALTHY

"My baby's eczema came on when he was three months old, like a rash on his face and then spread over his head. Then there began to form a lot of small pimples over his head from which a watery substance came out and formed a regular mass of crust all over his head, hand and body. I had to tie woolen cloths on his hands to keep him from scratching himself. He was a fearful sight to look at. I went to a drug store and tried some of their remedies for eczema but they did not do any good, so then called in one of our leading physicians and gave me prescriptions, but they only made him worse."

"At this stage a lady friend of mine came in and advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies. That afternoon I sent for a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and one vial of Cuticura Pills, and in less than a week I could see a vast improvement in him. I washed him all over every morning with the Cuticura Soap and gave him an application of the Cuticura Ointment after his bath. I kept on using the Cuticura Remedies until he was completely cured. They left his skin clear and healthy and I always have kept the Cuticura Remedies in the house ever since. I highly recommend Cuticura to all persons suffering from eczema. Mrs. Kate Brundage, 200 Dowdy St., Binghamton, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1908 and Jan. 17, 1909."

PIMPLES CURED

"I congratulate Cuticura upon my speedy recovery from pimples which covered my face. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent for ten days and my face cleared and I am perfectly well. I had tried doctors for several months but got no results. Wm. J. Sandler, 1014 Shuppanah Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1909."

Cuticura Soap (25c), Cuticura Ointment (50c), and Cuticura Resolvent (50c), or the Cuticura Skin Care Kit, \$1.00, are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 106 Prince, 135 Columbia Ave., Boston, Mass.

For Treatment and Cure of Skin Diseases.

By G. L. Cummings, M.D., Boston, Mass.

McGauvrin Bros., Lowell's Leading Piano and Furniture Movers

Furniture and Crockery Packed by Experienced Men

STORAGE

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the movement for the ten months of the year, \$2,274,189 tons, was almost 10 per cent heavier than for the same period last year. The monthly 10 per cent movement over the same roads, 2,517,975 tons, was almost 70 per cent in excess

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of the October, 1908,

THE MILK TRUST HATTIE

An Investigation to be Begun Will be Heard on the Charge of Murder

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Indications yesterday were that the state investigation of the so-called milk trust will be far-reaching.

Following the appointment by the supreme court yesterday of a referee to take testimony here and in Albany, it was learned that the investigation, which will be begun on Thursday next, will extend to the up-state milk interests for the purpose of determining the causes for the apparent wide discrepancy indicated by currently published quotations between the price paid the producer and that paid by the consumer.

The investigation is directed against the Consolidated Milk Exchange and several large milk companies in this city. Officers of these companies are

required to appear for examination with their records and books.

Attorney General O'Malley's petition charges that through the Consolidated Milk Exchange the prices paid the producer and charged the consumer are "arbitrarily fixed" and that action of the members and stockholders in raising the price of bottled milk from 8 to 9 cents "was a conspiracy to unlawfully and illegally advance the price," made possible by their alleged monopoly of the supply.

It is further declared in the petition that the advance was not due to an increase in the price paid the producers nor to additional cost of handling, but was to "provide additional profits to the individuals and additional dividends" on stock of the corporations.

It is alleged that the so-called trust controls about 80 per cent of all milk available for consumption within New York city.

YOUNG WOMAN'S BODY

Was Found in the Cistern of Her Father's Home

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The body of Miss Margaret Dauerty, the Vassar student who disappeared Sunday, was found late yesterday in the cistern of her father's home at Huguenonville. Miss Dauerty, who was the daughter of the Rev. William H. Dauerty, wandered away from the care of her friends Sunday morning. It was known that she had been forced to abandon her studies at Vassar because of mental strain due to overwork, and from the moment her absence was noted there was the greatest anxiety for her safety. The all-night and day search came to a sad ending when a railroad detective found the lifeless body of the girl in six feet of water at the bottom of the cistern. Appearance indicated a carefully planned suicide. The cover of the cistern was in its usual position. It seems that she raised it on edge,

allowing it to fall back into place over her, as she jumped to death below.

Miss Dauerty was ambitious to make her first year at Vassar a creditable one. She knew that her father had abandoned a rich parish in New Jersey to accept his small charge in Huguenonville expressly so his daughter might be near enough Vassar to commute.

Her ambitions, however, overran her strength and three weeks ago she broke down and was forced to remain at home.

The thought that her indiscretions had nullified her father's sacrifices for her so preyed on her mind that the family feared she might attempt suicide and tried to keep a close watch on her.

Sunday morning, when her father was at church, furnished the chance she sought. Slipping from the house she disappeared, and the efforts of many searching parties failed to find her until late yesterday. The distressed parents were inconsolable last night when the sad news was brought to them.

horse barn is a conundrum that local naturalists cannot explain.

It is surmised, however, that the long drought that has lowered the brooks and ponds had sent the muskrat looking for water at the horse trough, and being surprised had taken refuge in the manger.

The complaints against William H. Cook, James P. Crane, George McMurray, David G. Roche, James M. Mahoney and Frank M. Dewhurst are drawn in four counts, charging them with knowingly making false affidavits relative to the principals; making false statements as to their residences, and in a general count with being illegally registered.

To these complaints William H. Cook, James P. Crane, George McMurray, David G. Roche, James M. Mahoney and Frank M. Dewhurst were each held in \$100, while Crane was held in \$50, there being two complaints against him. Honor, Belmont, Clohecy and Dickinson were held in \$50 each.

All of the offenses are alleged to have been committed Nov. 17, when the assessors and registrars were in session. The no-license forces announced that more complaints will be entered, and it was hinted that the list would include one hotel proprietor as well as several prominent political workers.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 7.—When the young son of Arthur L. Fitch, farmer and member of the school board, who lives on Green mountain, went to the barn yesterday morning to feed the horses, he was severely bitten on the hand by some animal that had secreted itself in one of the mangers. The boy was unable to dislodge it and called on his father for assistance. Truman H. McQuaid, a neighbor, happened by and, too, took a hand in the capture.

The animal fought hard, but was finally dislodged and thrown out on the barn floor, where it was killed with a lassoo. It proved to be a muskrat of gigantic proportions, but why it should get so far from water and hide in a

hole in the barn is a conundrum that local naturalists cannot explain.

It is surmised, however, that the long

drought that has lowered the brooks and ponds had sent the muskrat looking for water at the horse trough, and being surprised had taken refuge in the manger.

He seemed demented. The police took him to a hospital and an examination exposed lately healed knife wounds on his neck and arms.

Pledges told the physicians that his associates in St. Louis had conspired to send him to an insane asylum and take his property.

HONORED BY KING

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Hobart Chatfield-Taylor has received from King Emmanuel the order of the Crown of Italy in recognition of the Chicagoan's efforts to make known to America the works of Carlo Goldoni, Italy's greatest dramatist. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor is writing a biography of Goldoni. The French government conferred the cross of the Legion of Honor on Mr. Chatfield-Taylor a year or two ago for his biography of Moliere.

BIG DUAL MEET

URBANA, Ill., Dec. 7.—East and west may meet in track athletics this season if arrangements are made for a dual meet between Yale and Illinois. It became known today that overtures to the New Haven institution had been made by the Illinois managers.

It is expected that Yale is not averse to the idea and contemplates signing a contract if satisfactory terms may be arranged. The desired competition would likely be held on the Bill field.

SEABOARD NOT WELL GUARDED

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—"There is a good deal of rot in all this police talk," General Leonard Wood told the members of the St. Nicholas society at their annual banquet last night. "We don't need to be a warlike nation, but we want to be ready," he continued.

"The American seaboard is not well guarded. We cannot increase the regular army in time of peace and it is imperative, therefore, to increase the national guard, if you wish to protect our country adequately."

DR. TEMPLE

97 CENTRAL STREET

DISEASES CURED

Catarrh of the Head, Nose and

throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pleurisy,

Rockach, Rheumatism, Diseases of

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels,

Bilberry, Rectum, Blood and Skin,

Pimples, Disease of the Eyes, Ears,

Headaches, Female Troubles, Indi-

gestion, Dyspepsia, Habitual Con-

sumption, Rheumatism, Diseases of

the Nerves, Dolorous, Varicose

Structures, Nervous Dolorous, Gout,

Prostatitis, Inflammatory Sores and

Discharges, Ulcers, Fistulas, Plaster-

and Ulcers and all Diseases of the

Rectum and Urethra, and the so-

of the kidneys. No matter what dis-

ease you may be suffering with, call

at Dr. Temple's office. Hours: 10

to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8. Sundays, 10

to 12.

CONSULTATION EXAMINATION ADVICE

FREE

DR. TEMPLE

97 CENTRAL STREET

DOCTOR

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV.		WESTERN DIV.	
To Boston	From Boston	To Boston	From Boston
6:45 6:41	6:16 7:00	6:46 7:58	7:00 8:10
6:45 6:41	6:16 7:00	6:46 7:58	7:30 8:52
6:45 7:23	6:16 8:15	6:46 7:58	9:24 10:39
6:45 7:23	6:16 8:15	6:46 7:58	11:00 12:15
6:45 7:23	6:16 8:15	6:46 7:58	12:54
7:01 8:00	7:36 10:36	7:03 1:10	11:50
7:22 8:05	8:10 11:34	7:30 2:38	2:14
7:22 8:05	8:10 11:34	7:30 2:38	4:30
7:44 8:25	8:20 12:50	7:44 3:38	4:30
8:45 9:25	1:05 1:37	8:45 4:38	5:56
9:53 9:53	2:05 3:04	9:00 5:00	6:57
9:53 9:53	2:05 3:04	9:00 5:00	7:45
10:07 10:16	3:04 3:37	9:36 10:38	8:35 10:33
10:25 10:34	6:55 7:02	11:35	12:21
11:38 12:39	4:14 4:30		
12:12 1:00	6:00 6:37		
1:48 2:00	6:21 6:28		
2:41 2:53	5:31 6:28		
3:27 3:40	7:05 7:08		
4:45 4:58	8:05 8:14		
5:20 6:15	8:30 8:38	8:00 9:20	9:08
6:10 7:10	8:38 9:03	12:10 1:15	12:00
6:28 7:10	10:34 11:34	8:00 9:00	2:14 3:25
7:88 8:20	11:17 11:45	8:45 7:45	8:35 9:41
8:50 10:30	11:20 12:16	8:50 10:02	8:40 9:42

SUNDAY TRAINS

SOUTHERN DIVISION	
6:49 7:30	9:00 10:00
7:25 8:00	10:00 10:30
8:25 8:35	10:30 11:30
8:49 9:49	1:00 1:57
9:20 10:16	6:00 6:02
10:30 11:38	7:00 8:08
2:25 3:19	8:00 8:08
5:10 6:20	10:14 10:25
6:38 7:20	10:29 11:35

References:

x Runs to Lowell

Saturdays only.

A via Lawrence

Junction.

D via Bedford

A via Salem Junction.

Via Wilmington

Junction.

LOCAL NEWS

Tomlin's Printery, Associate Building. Undertaken Flinnigan, telephone 2370. Coughs—No matter how bad—can be relieved at once with Lung Kuro. When placing insurance consult J. F. Donohoe, Donovan building. Tel.

THE PASSION PLAY

So impressive were the Passion Play pictures given at Hathaway's theatre, last Sunday, that Manager Shannon has secured the wonderful Ellsworth collection for next Sunday, afternoon and evening. The next decennial performance by the spiritual peasantry of Oberammergau, the Bavarian village, will fall next year. The play is given but once every 10 years, and the greater part of the characters shown are those who will have the parts in 1910. Among them are Anton Lang, who will take the part of Christus; Alfred Bierling, John; Andreas Lang, Peter; and Otilia Zwink, Mary. Johann Zwink will have the part of Judas, the longest of the play. The peasants who give this remarkable moving performance do not do it for pecuniary reward. The money received goes to the community. Every scene in the play centers upon the person of Christ. No outward show moves these actors in this Passion Play. The whole significance is bound up in the idea. The Ellsworth pictures are remarkably clear ones, quite the best in existence. Popular prices will prevail.

A. B. Humphrey Co.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, at 2:30

Will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION ONE FAST
PACING HORSE

Name, Highland Morgan, by Medicci, 5 years old, sound and very fast. Also a nice lot of poultry.

A. B. HUMPHREY COMPANY
637 Gorham Street

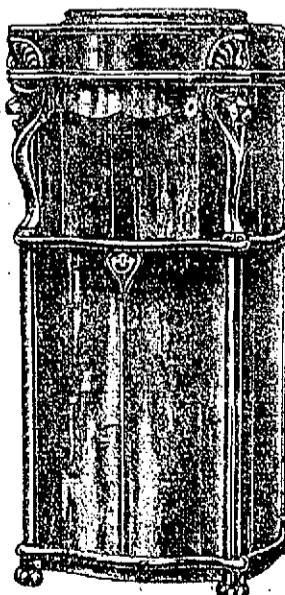
THE RUSH OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON FALLS HEAVILY UPON TIRED CLERKS. AND THE GREATEST CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE SHOWN THEM AT THIS TIME. TRADE EARLY AND AVOID THE INCONVENIENCE AND RUSH LATER

\$250,000 ESTATE STRUCK BY TRAIN

Man Instantly Killed at Woburn

WOBBURN, Dec. 7.—Antonio di Angelis, aged 18, was struck by an express train at Walnut Hill station yesterday afternoon and instantly killed. Di Angelis, who resided with his crippled father at 47 Erie street, Montvale, was employed as a section hand on the Boston & Maine railroad and was

Columbia Graphophones FOR CHRISTMAS



Grafanola "De Luxe"
Call and Hear This Wonderful Musical Instrument

Machines at all prices and on terms to suit.

Columbia Store

54 CENTRAL ST., LOWELL.

Rep. John F. Meehan

CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

Will speak at the

American Hide & Leather Co.—Perry Street.

TOMORROW NOON

At 12:30

WARREN P. RIORDAN,

Advertisement 65 Second ave.

CURTIN & SPILLANE

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters

Estimates Cheerfully Given

26, ANDOVER ST. TEL. 2429

Wanted

THE PEOPLE OF LOWELL SHOULD SEE

F. L. Britton, O. D.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Successor to The Babbitt Co.,

Opticians, 81 Merrimack Street

(Over Lawyer's)

Mr. Anthony Andreoli

Pupil of the famous Instructor Mr. Eugene Grueberg,

Will Give Private Violin Instruction

The three most talented pupils will be accepted and taught free of charge.

Examinations Sat., Dec. 11, at 1 p. m.

155 Gorham St. Tel. 1667-2

Fancy Fruits and Nuts

KILLPARTRICK

Merrimack Square

THE WINCHESTER

America's Greatest Hunter. Handmade to

Lowell Exclusively by

WELCH BROS., 63-65 Middle Street

Merrimakers and Plumbers

Tel. 872 or 873. If one is busy call other.

CHAS. H. HANSON & CO., Inc. Auctioneers

Special for Thursday's Sale, Dec. 9, at 1 O'Clock

ONE VERY FAST CHESTNUT GELDING

7 years old, weighs 1000 lbs. Consigned by WM. G. YAPP, Littleton, Mass.

In presenting the dates of the births

of the children of Jacob and Mary

Marks' counsel said so far as the claimants from Philadelphia were concerned

they had no standing.

Mr. Barlow then told of his business

relations with William J. Corbett. He

denied he owed the estate \$3500. He

said \$500 would fully cover all he

owed his brother William.

Albert Barlow, half-brother of the

deceased, said he was in business with

Corbett 10 years. His mother died

when he was 5 years old. Never heard

the marriage of his parents questioned.

He gave Jim Corbett \$0 a week for

eight of nine years.

Counsel offered the petition for let-

ters of administration on the estate of

Jane R. Barlow by William J. Corbett.

It appeared that her children were

William J. Corbett, Thomas Corbett,

James Corbett, Frederick Barlow, and

Albert Barlow, and that her husband

was Edward Barlow. Thomas Corbett

had died. It is deed by Corbett and

the Barlows, Frederick, Albert, and

Edward, it appeared that the first three

were children of Jane R. Barlow, and

Edward was her husband.

Frederick Barlow testified he was

born July 4, 1857. His mother was

Jane R. Barlow; his father, Edward.

He said in 1880 his father got into dif-

ficulty and transferred the business to

Corbett. Corbett told witness he in-

tended to give the property to him, his

brother Albert and Jim Corbett.

Jessie C. Ivy produced a copy of

the record in the divorce proceedings

brought by Mrs. Corbett against Wil-

liam J. Corbett. She testified that she

was married in 1873; her name was

Mary Parrot. The ceremony was per-

formed by a Justice of the peace. Her

husband told her after the wedding

he did not care for her because

she was a Jew, and he was a Catholic.

At Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1878, the di-

vorce was made final. She testified

at the trial that she never had a child

by Corbett. In 1877 she was married

to Jacob Marks and had four children

by him, said counsel.

In presenting the dates of the births

of the children of Jacob and Mary

Marks' counsel said so far as the claimants

THE LOWELL SUN

ACTOR JOHN DREW INJURED

Pres. Taft's Message In Full

WINTER MEETING

Middlesex North Held Annual Session in Dracut

The public winter meeting of the state board of agriculture for lectures and discussions, opened at Grange hall, Dracut Centre, this forenoon, and will continue today, tomorrow and Thursday.

This meeting is of great interest to the big farmer as well as the market gardener and before the noon hour today the hall was well filled. Lowell and all of the surrounding towns were represented.

These meetings have been held every year from the beginning of the work of the state board, and were the first instances in this state of vocational instruction outside of educational institutions. The state board holds this

meeting as the result of an invitation extended by the Middlesex North society last winter.

J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the state board of agriculture, called to order and introduced Rep. elect George H. Stevens, who gave the address of welcome. Mr. Stevens said many nice things about the Middlesex North and paid high tribute to the memory of the late Arthur H. Cleur, who was president of the Middlesex North society.

Mr. Stevens spoke of the educational side of the society, and said that the good it was doing would be made the more manifest in years to come.

Response to Mr. Stevens' words of welcome was made by Mr. John Bursley, second vice president of the state board. Mr. Bursley spoke somewhat

Continued to page four

CIVIC CONGRESS AT MACHINE SHOP

To Open in New York Tomorrow

Mr. Meehan Addressed a Big Gathering

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The committee of arrangements of the American Civic alliance met yesterday in the offices of the organization, 507 Fifth avenue, to make plans for the first national convention of the body in this city this week.

The alliance some months ago sent invitations to all civic and other organizations interested in the public welfare to send representatives.

The congress was called to devise means for co-ordinating the numerous civic activities throughout the country, and to consider a more effective method for the study and solution of fundamental political problems. L. Lafayette-Savay is president of the alliance; Henry Clews is treasurer; Harry Frank, secretary general, and Charles A. Hale, secretary.

Many men prominent in civic work will attend. The work will be started on Wednesday evening with a meeting of delegates in the Hotel Astor. This meeting will not be open to the public.

Many governors of states, it was said yesterday, have sent representatives.

On Friday night it is planned to have a mass meeting in Carnegie hall, to which the public will be admitted by ticket.

On Saturday evening at 6 o'clock there will be a reception to the visiting delegates at the Hotel Astor. This will be followed by banquet.

The list of speakers, announced for the Cooper Union meeting, is as follows:

Augustus O. Bourne, ex-governor of Rhode Island; Wm. A. Shanks, president of Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn.; Hamlin Garland, Edwin Warfield, ex-governor of Maryland; Henry Clews, N. Lafayette-Savay, Bion J. Arnold, civil engineer, Illinois; Prof. W. B. Smith, of Tulane university, Louisiana; Edwin Markham, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee; Chase S. Osborne, regent of the University of Michigan; George E. Barstow, president of the irrigation congress; J. S. Appel, personal representative of the governor of Colorado; David A. Boddy, ex-mayor of Brooklyn; Dr. E. D. Warfield, president of Lafayette college, and Dr. W. S. Scarborough, president of Wilberforce university.

Would the Teams Have Done So Well

If the workers had been troubled with sour stomach, hoorburn, nausea, or other disturbance caused by the coldness? Of course not. No man can do his best when he is not physically at his best. Sufferers from indigestion will be greatly interested in the displays of dyspeptics in the windows of Dow's, Carter & Sherburne's and the Tower's Corner drug store. They show in what sizes those remarkably effective dyspeptic tablets are put up, and are attracting much attention. Dyspeptics act with a promptness that is really wonderful, and are highly praised by all users.

BIG RATIFICATION

EXTRA

A GREAT BLAST

Took Place at the Ledge in Dracut Today

Boomed Candidacy of Meehan and Democratic Ticket

Rousing Speeches by Defeated Aspirants for the Nomination — Hon. James B. Casey and Candidate Meehan — The Mayor's Official Acts Criticized — His Claim of Having Reduced the Tax Rate Refuted — Mr. Meehan Pledged Only to the Best Interests of Lowell

The democratic rally held last evening in Associate hall outrivaled anything of a political nature ever held in Lowell since the days of the lamented Butler, of undying memory, when Lowellians without regard to party turned out to do him honor. Not since Butler's time has such a great gathering assembled under one roof at a political meeting nor has there been such unanimity of feeling nor such genuine and general enthusiasm as was evidenced for over two hours last evening. Each defeated candidate received an equal and a pronounced meet of applause while the climax was reached when the standard bearer of the party, John F. Meehan, was introduced. The enthusiasm was infectious and many Republicans present found themselves cheering with their democratic brethren as the different speakers set forth their salient points.

No band nor flaming torches were needed to drum up the crowd and when the speakers arrived at the hall every seat and every available inch of standing room were taken while the ante-rooms near the stage were also crowded.

Mr. Meehan's remarks to a large extent were similar to those which he left at last evening's rally and which are reported in another column.

He was frequently interrupted with applause, especially when he said: "The common people, the masses of this great cosmopolitan city, have certain rights which must be protected, while the corporations and business interests of the city also have rights that demand protection and respect. I am a candidate untrammeled with allegiance to any particular interest and I am a candidate with all the interests of the city of Lowell at heart. I will set up no false rumors to alarm the people of Lowell. I shall refuse no corporations or departments just to excite the public mind, but if elected I pledge you I will give the public a clean, honest and able administration. I do not appeal to the credulity of the voters, but to their common sense. I am not here on a platform of promises but simply ask you to judge my future by my past public record."

Mr. Meehan explained how Lowell's tax rate was lower this year, as he explained it last evening and his explanation was greeted with cheers.

At the conclusion of his remarks many rushed forward to grasp his hand while he was cheered until his carriage had passed beyond hearing distance.

At the same time the mayor held a rally at the Jackson street gate of the "big shop" which was not announced until after it had been learned through The Sun last evening that Mr. Meehan was to speak at the Dutton street gate.

The difference in the size of the crowd and the enthusiasm showed most eloquently the democratic ascendancy this year.

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The difference in the size of the crowd and the enthusiasm showed most eloquently the democratic ascendancy this year.

This is an exceptional case, and as I now stand practically without counsel, I beg herewith to state solemnly that both the Taxicab and Central Park west woman charges against me are untrue.

Witnesses, testifying in a circumstan-

One of the most spectacular blasts seen in this vicinity for years took place this afternoon at the Poor Farm ledge when over 700 tons of rock, assisted by 100 pounds of dynamite, were blown out of the side of the ledge and scattered in different size pieces promiscuously about the

ground.

While it was not the largest blast

that has taken place at the ledge this year it is an important one in many respects. In the first place the rock blown out was of the finest quality, being devoid of seams and of the hardest kind of stone. It also marked the final blast of the season, for within a few days, as soon as the work in Prentiss street is completed, the ledge will be closed until the spring.

The drilling holes and the preparation of the blast as well as the signal to fire and the man in

charge of the storage battery "let her go."

There was a muffled sound,

similar to the sound of a thirteen inch gun heard at a distance, and fragments of rock accompanied by a dense smoke were hurled high in the air.

After the smoke had disappeared it was seen that a frontage of some thirty or forty feet of stone had been blown out, the pieces varying in size from several tons down to small pieces which could easily be picked up in the hand.

Two extra large blocks of stone,

each weighing several tons, were thrown for quite a distance from the ledge, while at the ledge for quite a distance back of where the blast had taken place, the rock was cracked and seamed so that the blast will be productive of about 1000 tons of stone in all.

Thirty holes, each ten feet deep, had

been drilled in the solid rock and plugged with dynamite. The wires were attached and hundreds of railroad ties

chained together, were laid on top of the rock in order to keep it from blowing into the street and damaging property in the vicinity.

About three o'clock Mr. Gardner gave

the signal to fire and the man in

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fragments of rock accompanied by a dense

smoke were hurled high in the air.

After the smoke had disappeared it was seen that a frontage of some thirty or forty feet of stone had been blown out, the pieces varying in size from several tons down to small pieces which could easily be picked up in the hand.

Two extra large blocks of stone,

each weighing several tons, were thrown for quite a distance from the ledge, while at the ledge for quite a distance back of where the blast had taken place, the rock was cracked and seamed so that the blast will be productive of about 1000 tons of stone in all.

Thirty holes, each ten feet deep, had

been drilled in the solid rock and plugged with dynamite. The wires were attached and hundreds of railroad ties

chained together, were laid on top of the rock in order to keep it from blowing into the street and damaging property in the vicinity.

About three o'clock Mr. Gardner gave

the signal to fire and the man in

6 O'CLOCK ELECTION DAY

Fourteen Bay State Cities Choos- ing Officials Today

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The voters in 14 out of 33 Massachusetts cities met today to adjust municipal affairs for 1910, most of them to select chief magistrates and city council and all to decide the question of the sale of intoxicating liquors after the first of next May.

The license question was a burning issue in Fall River, Gloucester, Marlboro and New Bedford, now "dry," and Pittsburg, Haverhill, Northampton and Taunton, now "wet," in all of which cities the sentiment has usually been very closely divided.

Of the other cities voting today, Brockton, Quincy and Waltham are now under no-license, and Lawrence, Pittsfield and Springfield under license.

VOTE IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7.—As very little effort was made during the campaign to arouse interest, the election today was the quietest for many years. Mayor William Sanderson, a republican, is a candidate for a fourth term, and is opposed by Edward Lathrop, democrat, who was defeated last year. There was some effort on the part of the no-license workers to change the sentiment of the city regarding liquor selling.

AFTER THIRD TERM

GLoucester, Dec. 7.—There was considerable interest in the city election here today with Mayor Shea, democratic and citizen candidate, seeking a third term, and opposed by Walter Nichols, republican.

Very little effort was made to arouse interest in the no-license question as the city has never varied in its sentiment against liquor selling.

TAXATION AN ISSUE

WALTHAM, Dec. 7.—"The inequalities of taxation," was the war cry by which Patrick J. Duane, a democrat, sought of the polls today to defeat Mayor Edward Walker, republican, who is seeking a third mayoralty term. The normal republican majority in the city is about 600, but Mr. Duane was elected to the legislature four terms in succession.

It was expected that the city would remain in the no-license column by the usual large majority.

A SPIRITED CAMPAIGN

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—The city election today followed a spirited campaign, Mayor O'Connell seeking a second term, and being opposed by Gardner K. Hudson, citizen, who was defeated last year by a close vote. The liquor question was also prominent with the no-license advocates seeking to turn the city to the dry column.

NEW CITY CHARTER

TAUNTON, Dec. 7.—Two things combined to make Taunton's municipal election today unusually interesting. The election was the first held under the new city charter which provides for a single councilmanic chamber of nine members and a two year term of office for both councilmen and mayor. The other feature was the fight over the license question. Both the license and the no-license advocates have been conducting a campaign unparalleled locally for its activity. At present Taunton is the only licensed community in Bristol county.

The mayoralty contest is between Mayor Edward L. Hensman and Willard Woods.

THREE MAYORALTY CANDIDATES

BROCKTON, Dec. 7.—Fair weather three mayoralty candidates and unusual interest in the municipal election brought out a vote of massive proportions here today. For the mayoralty, C. Chester Eaton, well known in local politics was the republican candidate; former Alderman William H. Clifford was running on an independent ticket with democratic endorsement, while the socialist party was represented by Dana White. Mr. Clifford has been a mayoralty candidate for five successive years, having previously been supported by socialists as well as independents. He has come near being elected on several occasions.

The no-license forces have been active and it is expected that the city will remain with the drys.

FARMER TEMPLE'S FIGHT

MARLBORO, Dec. 7.—The city election today had a picturesque feature in the ex-candidate of Theodore Temple, an independent and a farmer, who is opposed to the re-election of General Honry Parsons, the republican candidate for mayor. John J. Shaughnessy, a democrat who was defeated by Mayor Parsons last year, was again a candidate, while Goldie Laddie, a socialist, was also on the ticket.

There was also much interest in the license question, the city having been

LEBLANC CASE

Lawyers for Accused Will Offer No Defense

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 7.—No defense will be offered tomorrow at the hearing in Waltham on the charge of murder against Battle Le Blanc for shooting Clarence Glover on November 20th. Miss Le Blanc was accused of the shooting by Glover just before he died but the young woman who was a maid in the Glover house, denies it

although admitting that she met Glover at his place of business on the night of the shooting and heard the shots.

Nathan Tufts, her attorney, expects that the court will hold her client for the grand jury but is confident of showing later that a third party, whose identity has not yet been disclosed, was responsible for the murder.

GIVEN UP AS LOST

FINKENWERDER, Hanover, Dec. 7.—Twenty-one sailors of the fishing fleet from this island which was at sea when the recent storm arose have failed to return to port and have been given up as lost. The luckless crew carried one or more members from each of eighty families.

PRESIDENT TAFT

Names 1200 Persons For Federal Offices Today

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Taft today sent to the senate a list of about 1200 names for federal offices. Practically all are recess appointments that have been announced from time to time as made, and the greater part of the list is made up of postmasters in the smaller cities and census supervisors.

JOHN DREW INJURED

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—John Drew, the actor, was thrown from his horse while riding with his daughter on the bridle path in Central park today and seriously injured. The horse trampled on the prostrate actor as he lay on the ground. A passing automobile stopped and Mr. Drew was picked up and hurried to the Presbyterian hospital. The extent of his injuries is not known. Mr. Drew is at present appearing in a play in this city.

CHARLES ASHLEY EBBETTS' VOTE

Was Elected Mayor of New Bedford Will be Cast for John M. Ward

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 7.—According to unofficial returns Charles Ashley, democrat, was elected mayor today over Thomas Thompson by approximately 1600 votes.

NEW GYMNASIUM DEDICATED

WELLESLEY, Dec. 7.—The new Wellesley college gymnasium in Mary Hemenway hall was dedicated today before a distinguished gathering. President Hazard and Miss Amy M. Hemenway, the director of hygiene and physical education, had charge of the exercises.

The new gym is the gift of the heirs of Mrs. Hemenway and represents an expenditure of \$100,000.

WOMAN WANTED

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING A CHILD

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Josephine Torenoff of No. 273 Jerome street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having kidnapped an infant boy given into her care three years ago by Mrs. Annie Lyon of No. 354 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, an agent of the New York Infant Asylum. After coming for the baby, it is said, she was to have returned it to the institution.

According to Mrs. Lyon, the woman was pursued a week before being captured. At police headquarters, where the prisoner was held, it developed she had had a quarrel with her husband, and the police think she wanted the baby, that she might call it her own and win back the man's love.

Mrs. Lyon says that the woman came to her a week ago and asked to have the care of an eighteen-month-old boy. She was recognized by Mrs. Lyon's daughter as the woman who had never brought back the infant boy given to her three years before.

She was followed, but had given a false address, and shoot off her pursuers. She returned again yesterday, however, and a child was given to her. Detective Hyman followed her to the Broom street address, where she was arrested.

The phrase which attracted most attention was found in connection with the president's treatment of the Zemla incident of which he spoke as "the sad tale of unspeakable barbarities."

At 1:30 p.m. the reading of the indictment was concluded in the house and that body adjourned until Friday.

SEN. CULBERSON BETTER

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 7.—S. Senator Culberson of Texas, who is here under the care of a physician, is well enough to spend some time out of doors. The senator is suffering from a nervous affection. He has been here about ten days and it is expected he will remain here for some time seeking rest. The senator is in daily communication with party leaders and others in Washington.

BIG SNOW STORM

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 7.—Twelve inches of snow on the level and a minimum temperature of six below was reported this morning by the local weather station. Northwest Mountain is covered with snow and the Missouri river is blocked at St. Joseph, Mo. by all druggists. 25¢ a bottle.

LOUDS OF SNOW

Swept Over the City of Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Blinding clouds of snow, accompanied by lower temperature and a 35 miles an hour wind, swept over Chicago and the surrounding territory today, bringing death to three persons. One of the victims, a laborer, was found dead from cold and exposure. The other two were railroad switchmen, who, blinded by snow, were run over by engines.

The snowfall in this city was four inches and reports from outside points told of 15 inches on the plains.

The southwest is in the grip of the most severe cold wave of the season, with temperatures ranging from eight above zero at Oklahoma City to four below at Concordia and Dodge City, Kan.

Denver reports the entire state of Colorado is shivering in the coldest December weather in 31 years. Ten below zero was reached last night. Bitterly cold weather is also reported from southern Wyoming, 12 below being recorded at Laramie last night.

BOY MAYOR

OF MILWAUKEE IS ON NEW YORK CHANGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Sherburne Becker, famous the country over as the "Boy Mayor" of Milwaukee, has purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for \$95,000 and will in a short time come in this city with his wife to make his home. The sale of the seat on the Exchange was announced last week, but the name of the purchaser was not learned until yesterday.

From roping and branding dyed-in-the-wool party men in Milwaukee, Mr. Becker, who is reported to be a millionaire, will shortly encounter the bulls and bears of Wall street.

Mr. Becker, in 1908, when thirty years old, was elected mayor of Milwaukee, defeating David S. Rose, a democrat, who had held the office four terms, and who had been repeatedly elected despite the opposition of the newspapers and the republican and socialist voters.

Mr. Becker is a Harvard man. His father was a banker, and his grandfather was the late S. S. Merrill, manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He was scarcely twenty years old when he married a daughter of Ira E. Smith.

SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 7.—"Everything is quiet," was the only comment that President Hawley of the Switchmen's union would make today on the strike situation. The men continue to assert that they have the railroads tied up, but the railroads claim the strike is broken.

L. E. Shepard, senior vice president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, who has been in St. Paul for a few days, issued an order last night to all conductors that they must observe strict neutrality.

REPORT OF EXECUTION

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—A weekly newspaper published at Managua, Nicaragua, dated Nov. 19, has just been received here containing a report of the execution of Cannon and Gruce, the two Americans, by President Zelaya. The paper asserts that both the Americans were caught in the act of trying to blow up the steamer Diamante, and that they exploded a mine fifteen yards in front of the vessel.

It says that when the men were captured they had in their possession dynamite fuses and machines for causing the explosion and that after a trial at Fort El Castillo for setting mines they were found guilty and shot outside the fort.

TEMPERANCE FORCES ALIVE

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 7.—Undaunted by the fact that only once in its history has the city of Northampton declared against the licensed sale of liquors, the temperance forces of the city today conducted a spirited fight to put Northampton in the "no" column. An interesting and closely contested mayoralty campaign in which Harry E. Bicknell, democrat and former Rep. Calvin Coolidge, republican, were the candidates also added to the election day enthusiasm. The weather was favorable for a large vote and it was believed that the mayoralty contest and the fight over the license question would be sufficient to bring out a record-breaking number of ballots.

The election of 1887 was the only one in which the no-license forces were victorious. Last year the license majority was 252, which was 150 less than the license majority in the preceding year.

MRS. PALMER

PRESIDED OVER A SOCIETY HORSE SHOW

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, fresh from her social victories in England "presided" last evening at the first purely society horse show ever held in this city. It was the best dressed horse show crowd that ever sat around an arena in Chicago and the horses were well worth looking at. They formed perhaps the finest collection of horseflesh ever seen in this city.

When the show at the big Union stock yards amphitheatre opened the first blare of the trumpets brought into the ring 250 heavy draught horses whose value alone is estimated at \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF POLICE

TO GIVE HEARING AT ITS OFFICE

TONIGHT

The board of police will meet in regular session tonight and besides transacting the routine business which will be presented, will give a hearing to Anastasius Houtzais, who conducts a coffee house in Market street.

On the night of Nov. 20 a squad of police visited the coffee house and arrested 15 men. The majority of the men were playing cards for money, it is alleged, and all were found guilty and fined.

The teacher said he merely "sheaved the boy around a little," but the magistrate accepted the two boys' versions and said:

"This boy has been brutally, outrageously beaten. If you (pointing to the defendant teacher) ever raise your hand and strike a child again as you have this boy, and you are brought before me, I'll send you to the workhouse. As it is, considering the fact that you have been in this country only three years, I'll fine you \$10, and you are likely to get off that light. Corporal punishment is a relic of barbarian days."

M. T. I. BUILDING COMMITTEE

A well attended meeting of the building committee of the Mathew Temperance Institute was held last night in the rooms of the organization in Tipton street. The report of the treasurer of the moving pictures was read and it was of such a gratifying nature that it was voted to turn the proceeds of the shows this week to the society treasury.

OLD RESIDENT DEAD

The Authorities Are Making an Investigation

was broken and that two ribs had been fractured. The Troy physician stated that he had made investigation at the saularium and was satisfied that Mr. Gardner's injuries were caused by a fall. The members of Mr. Gardner's family express surprise and indignation but they are not prepared yet to make any formal charges.

Lincoln Hitchcock, a member of the board of selectmen and son-in-law of Mr. Gardner says that the matter will be pressed until it is determined definitely what happened. Mr. Gardner while he was an inmate of the sanatorium, Mr. Gardner, whose health had been failing and whose mind was gone was taken to the sanatorium two weeks ago. He failed rapidly and when members of his family visited him on Saturday he was in such a condition that it was decided to bring him home and he left on Sunday night. During his last hours he suffered so great pain that an examination was decided upon.

DONNA SEYMOUR ARRESTED

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Donna Seymour, an actress, indicted by the May grand jury on a charge of operating a confidence game, is under arrest here. She is wanted, the police say, at Lowell, Mass., New York, Peoria, Ill., and other cities.

The woman, the police assert, has swindled many persons out of amounts ranging from \$300 to \$500 during the last five years. Her method of operation is to advertise in the newspapers for a man to act as "manager and treasurer" of a theatrical troupe, get him to put up all the money he wished to risk and then disappear.

THE ROSALIND IS SAFE

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 7.—Six days overdue on her regular passage from Halifax for this port, the Red Star liner Rosalind arrived here this afternoon. Captain Smith reported the stormiest weather he ever experienced. All the passengers are well and the ship sustained no damage. The Rosalind sailed from New York and called at Halifax, leaving the Nova Scotian city last Tuesday morning.

JOHN M. BURKE

Left Estate Valued at \$5,000,000 to Charity

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—John Masterson Burke, who began his career as a clerk in a Broad street shipping and trading firm and died leaving an estate estimated at over \$5,000,000, gave almost his entire fortune to charity. His will was filed yesterday.

"I am without relatives who are near to me or who have any just claim upon my bounty," his testament declares. "It has been and is the dominant purpose of my life that the bulk of my estate shall be dedicated to charitable purposes who are in trouble and unfriended and poor people who shall have been ill, and especially at the period of their recuperation or for the performance of their duties."

The Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation was established by Mrs. Burke in 1902 in memory of her mother. The founder named former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, William Hubbard White, Edward M. Shepard, Frederick H. Denman and Frank C. Sturgis as directors of the corporation, the chief purpose of which was to spend the income of a \$4,000,000 fund provided by him for the care of convalescents.

In addition to this sum, the will provides that the Foundation shall receive the residue of his estate after the few legacies have been paid.

"If for any reason," the testator states, "the corporation shall be unable or unwilling to take or use the bequests or devolts, then the residue is to go to my executors, William Bayard Cutting, William E. Strong, Henry J. Jones, William L. White and Frank C. Sturgis, who shall, as soon as practicable, pay over the same to the

BIG RATIFICATION

Continued

tion that we will be successful and we have one of the best tickets ever nominated to support. I shall work until polls close on election day for John F. Meehan and the democratic ticket and I pledge you, my friends, will do likewise.

Major R. J. Crowley
Major Robert J. Crowley was the next speaker and he, too, received a fine greeting. He spoke in part as follows:

Looking at this magnificent gathering it appears to me that it was worth while being a candidate even if unsuccessful. This is such a gathering as I haven't seen in years.

The promises of the candidates made before the caucuses have borne good fruit. When the democrats before the caucuses conduct their campaigns as they did we can have success on election day.

I said before the caucuses that the man who won the nomination should have the full support of all.

There was no logical candidate. Every candidate had a perfect right to run and now every candidate and his friends should support the winner.

Nobody has any right or excuse not to support the standard bearer of the party. I, too, am here to verify

the statements made by me previously, that I would support that nominee whoever he might be.

It was one of the finest campaigns ever conducted. Mr. Meehan did just what I do. He got all the votes he could.

If this audience doesn't prove that we have a united party we'll never win an election in the next 20 years.

I said before the caucuses that any one of the democratic candidates were more capable of filling the office than the republican candidate and I say that there can be no comparison between them as to ability.

Previous to November 25 your mayor was an investigator, but now he is a financial king.

One would believe he was on a par with Rockefeller and Morgan.

He talks about saving \$100,000 as though it were a cent. Where did he ever save a large amount of money? He has

no more to do with the water department expenditures and savings than the minister to Dahomey.

The expenditures of the water department this year were \$15,000 less than a year ago and he says the water department ought to be investigated.

In the street department a saving has been made and yet he has been trying all year to remove the superintendent. He did make a saving in one department, and I will give him credit for it. He investigated the police department at an expense to the city of about \$14,000, but he saved money in this department by refusing to allow a telephone in the home of the superintendent of police and he also refused to allow the superintendent an 80 cent stamp. But we don't hear him bragging about saving \$9000 in the charity department. He will not take the credit of saving that money. He isn't proud of it. We have wards who have settlements in this city, people who have fought the battle of life and have failed and who are forced to go to our city institution. But this economical

charity board of Mayor Brown's own creation cut down the food supply and the blankets and sheets of these poor people. If a man is tubercular, instead of this board providing a tubercular ward for his care, he is sent to the state infirmary, where the rift raff of creation is assembled, and is there treated, despite the fact that he has a settlement in Lowell and is entitled by law to decent care from the city. It is cheaper to send the poor unfortunate than to furnish a tubercular ward in the city institution. Feeble minded people are sent to Danvers with all kinds of insanity because they can be kept there a little cheaper. Nothing that I have said has been denied. He has not removed Harry W. J. Howe, and until when does I shall believe Mr. Howe's statement.

If you believe that a change should be made in the administration of the affairs place the stamp of condemnation upon this administration by electing the big, broad minded man at the head of our ticket, who will

have the interests of all the people at heart.

equally great is your disappointment. The jails have not been filled with city hall officials, no prominent citizens have been forced to leave town and I venture to say that the people find the same kind of beer in the local saloons. Look at the charity board. One of the best superintendents in New England was removed without even a hearing and a man with absolutely no experience chosen to fill his place. I want every friend of mine to go out and support and work for the entire ticket. Don't cut your ticket, vote for every democrat and when you select them do not be the first to criticize them. Take pride in the fact that they are in office, sustain them in their acts and show that you are not selfish and insincere.

James J. Dacey

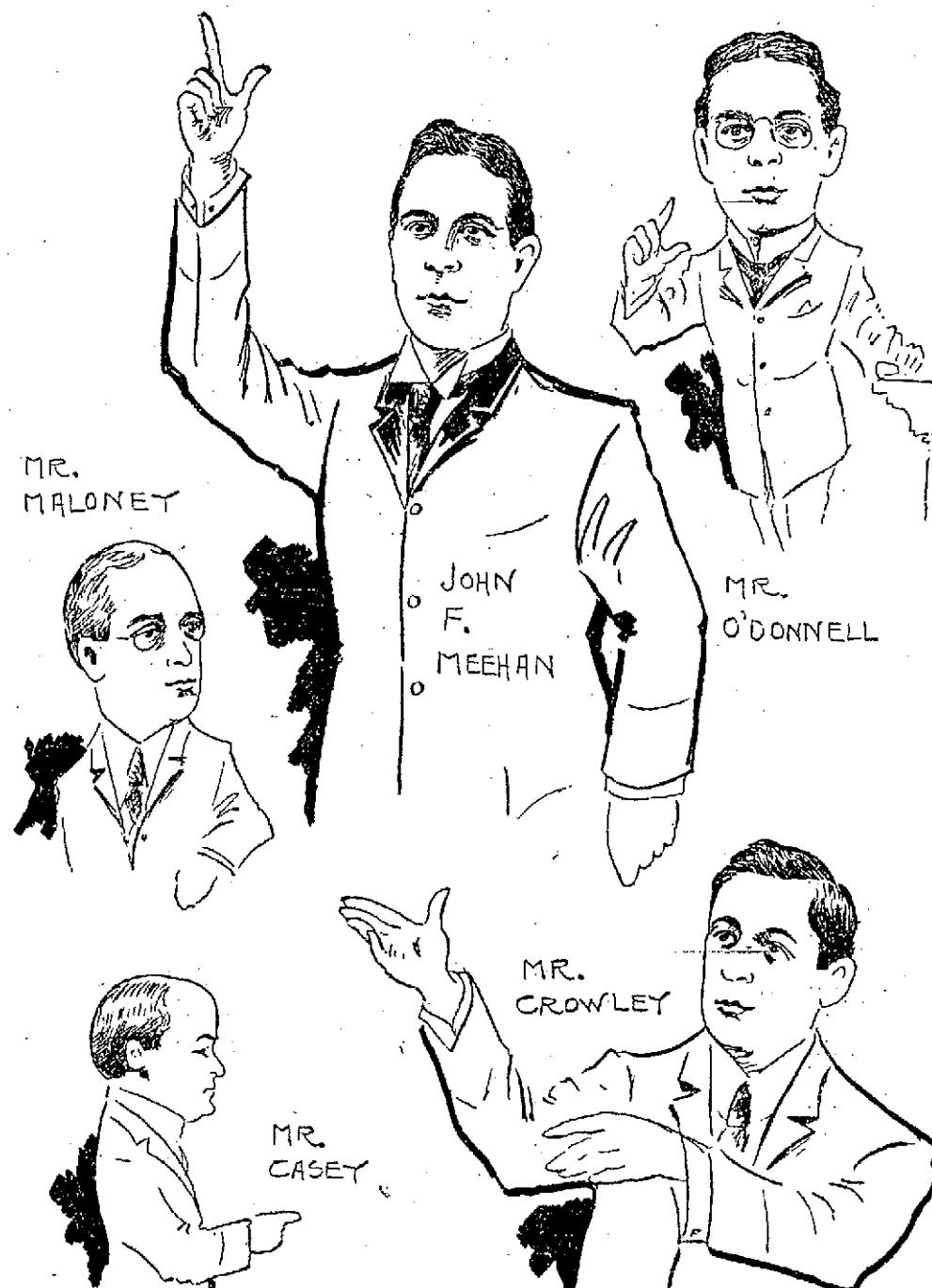
When the chairman introduced Mr. Dacey as the one man who could tell a whole lot about the mayor, the crowd cheered and Mr. Dacey was tendered a warm welcome. "I tell you all about the mayor in a few words," said Mr. Dacey. "He meant well at the start but he couldn't conquer the demon that was in him. He fell down. That's all I represent you in the legislature. Per-

haps and mean another. Be true to your nominee and his associates on the ticket and vote straight for every democrat."

John F. Meehan

Mr. Meehan was the concluding speaker and as he arose in response to the presiding officer's graceful introduction the mighty audience arose as one man and cheered him repeatedly. The length of the demonstration gave Mr. Meehan an opportunity to recover his composure which was momentarily lost in the spontaneity and depth of the enthusiasm of the great gathering and when the applause had subsided he spoke in part as follows:

I am more than thankful to you for this grand ovation, your kindly greeting and expression of good will. This large gathering without a discordant note to mar the general harmony is an assurance that the citizens are determined to scrutinize closely the candidates who have presented themselves. I feel that I am no stranger in Lowell. While I am not personally acquainted with you all I have had the honor to



SOME OF THE SPEAKERS AT THE DEMOCRATIC RALLY LAST NIGHT.

John W. Daly III

Chairman Owens at this point read a letter from John W. Daly who is seriously ill with the grip at his home, in which he tendered his congratulations and offers the support of himself and his friends to the nominees.

Hon. James B. Casey

Ex-Mayor Casey was next introduced and he received an ovation. Mr. Casey in the course of his remarks said: There is certainly evidence of a united party here tonight. It means only one result, victory at the polls. I am pleased to assist in the unification of the party. The foundation of my success was laid by the democratic party and it would not become me not to give my support to the party at all times.

There's only one honorable and fair way to do now and that is to give John F. Meehan your unanimous support. From tonight the majority and the minority of the democratic party will unite for the success of the whole ticket. I purposely withdrew from the contest for the nomination in the interest of a united party and now let Mr. Brown beat it if he can.

The same wave that swept him into office last year will sweep him out again, but this year it will be a sweep of reason and sanity instead of insanity and illusion. Elect your candidate and then give him a fair chance.

The democratic office holder is nearer to the people than the republican and the demands on him are more exacting. Some are too quick and ready to find fault with their own candidate. But let us unite and show what a united party means.

Forget the differences of the past and put an end to this present administration of sensationalism and conceit. All things were proclaimed to inflame the public mind and were not carried out. Great

were your expectations last year and

there is to it, that's all there is to it. I have got into office and then I fell. He went down and out. You have nominated a man who can control himself if elected, a man of intelligence, wisdom and ability. He will give you a proper administration of affairs. But in voting don't stop at the head of the ticket. Vote for Mr. Foye for purchasing agent, a thoroughly competent candidate, and vote for the nine democrats on the aldermanic ticket. Don't simply vote for the men you know well. Don't

hate in that way you may know something of me. I presented myself for mayor this year and I want to thank the democrats for the great distinction conferred upon me. I am the standard bearer of the party and with your assistance I will bear it to victory.

The main question before you is which candidate are you to support.

A year ago your mayor promised everything and he has accomplished practically nothing. He promised to investigate certain departments but did he do it? Look back over the past year. It is unnecessary to repeat what has been done. He has not measured up to the responsibilities of the office. Which candidate are you to support? Compare me with him in any way you desire. Compare my public record with his. The vote I received demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt that my party was satisfied with my record. Judge between us intelligently and fairly and I will abide by the decision.

The mayor is appealing for votes on the ground that he reduced the tax rate 80 cents.

He had absolutely nothing to do with it, while as a matter of fact, I had much to do with it.

As a result of a change in the law relative to the corporation tax the city of Lowell received \$105,000, one-half of the entire corporation tax of

the state. Heretofore one-quarter of this tax went to the city or town in which the business of the corporation was done, while three-quarters went to the cities and towns in which the stockholders resided. Thus the wealthy towns of Brookline, Newton and Milton received three-quarters of the great corporation tax of industrial cities like Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River and New Bedford. Last year a bill was introduced providing that one-half instead of one-quarter of the tax go to the places in which the business of the company is carried on. I spoke and defended this bill with others with the result that it became law and the city of Lowell received the amount I have quoted.

I was pleased to note that a Lowell member of the legislature proposes to introduce a bill next year providing that the entire corporation tax go to the city in which the company does business and I sincerely hope to see that bill become law.

The mayor asked at the Bunting club why I didn't introduce a bill to get all the corporation tax at once. He evidently knows little of legislative work and the fact that all radical reforms must be brought about gradually.

Then another bill for which I worked hard, known as the inheritance bill became law and as a result the city of Lowell received an inheritance tax of about \$17,000.

Finally the state tax against Lowell this year was \$21,000 less than last year. These were the three causes of the reduction in Lowell's tax rate and the mayor had absolutely nothing to do with bringing any one of them about.

A malevolent one has been circulated about me to the effect that I have never worked.

I desire to state that I have been auditor for a large Boston firm for several years and have taught evening school in this city.

"A year ago I introduced a bill in the legislature providing for the separation of the police and licensing boards and had the endorsement of the best men of the city in both parties. Mayor Brown was present at the hearing before the committee on cities but he did not speak on it. After the hearing he said to me: 'I am in favor of your bill if it goes into effect on its passage.' He wanted me to take off the referendum. He didn't want the people to have an opportunity to vote on it. He simply wanted an opportunity to make the appointments himself for this city. The mayor said yesterday that I intended being a candidate for mayor when I introduced this bill but such was not the case and furthermore the bill would not have gone into effect until next year so that the new mayor, whoever he might be, would not have the opportunity to make the appointments and he would have to be re-elected before he could make them.

Your mayor signed the charter bill and appeared at the hearing in the legislature. Senator Stevens, now state treasurer, who presided at the hearing, asked your mayor some questions about the bill he had signed and he didn't even know what the "recall" was. His exposure in that instance was most humiliating for any man who has any civic pride.

Judge me not by what I promised but by what I have tried to do. I am backed by no interest and have none behind me but my friends. I am untrammelled and unpledged and appear before you without a promise to any

interest except to the best interests of the whole city. I believe in getting a

greater diversity of industries in Lowell. I am heartily in favor of extending the park system for the benefit especially of the people who live in tenements in the congested districts. I most heartily favor the movement for public baths. The city of Lowell should have a place where any citizen may take a bath at little or no cost. Compare me in any manner you desire with my opponent. During my service in the legislature I have been brought in touch with public questions of great importance to cities and this experience I believe will aid one greatly in dealing with municipal problems that come up for solution by the mayor. I believe that I have sufficient ability to govern the city of Lowell properly.

I promise you, if elected, to give the city a clean, honest and progressive administration so that when I have finished my term you will say that on all questions I have tried to do what was right.

After the rally Mr. Meehan shook hands with a large number of admirers and he left the hall amid loud cheering.

A NEW ACTION

Has Been Entered by Count Boni

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Count Boni de Castelnau instituted a new court action today in connection with the education of his children. He asked the court to order his former wife, the present Princess de Sagan, to appoint a tutor for the youngest of the three sons, Jay, with the stipulation that the tutor shall make periodical reports of the boy's progress. The plaintiff also asks a determination of the rights of parents in the matter of escorting the two eldest sons to and from school and prays that the defendant be condemned to pay the costs of the present action.

You're Bilious!

You know the symptoms—a splitting headache, sallow complexion, coated tongue, dizziness and constipated bowels. Never mind what brought on this condition, go to your druggist and get a box of

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

Take a dose to-night. To-morrow you will feel like another person.

We will mail you a FREE SAMPLE if you send us the name of this paper.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Evening Hours

The Rayo Lamp

Some of the sweetest hours of home-life are passed under the gentle, kindly light of the evening lamp.

If it be the Rayo Lamp, the light contributes an added charm—makes reading and sewing easy. There are no aching eyes after reading or sewing under the rays of the Rayo Lamp.

The Rayo Lamp diffuses a steady white light. It is the least trying of any artificial light. Made of brass throughout—nickel plated—improved central draught burner.

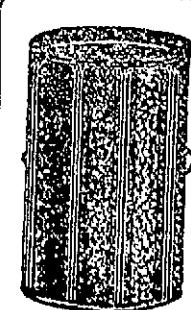
The Rayo is a low-priced lamp, but you cannot get a better lamp at any price.

Once a Rayo user, always one. Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not at Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

THIS ASH CAN

You will notice has the triple V shaped ribs on all sides to prevent it from denting. The ashman cannot break it. It's the Standard Galvanized Iron Ash Can and it's wear proof. Price \$2.55



C. B. COBURN CO., - 63 Market Street

JAMES F. OWENS
Chairman

forget Connors, or Sullivan or Rounse. Vote for the nine aldermen." William E. Maloney

William E. Maloney was warmly received and spoke as follows: "The reasons why you should support John F. Meehan have been ably set forth by the preceding speakers and I heartily coincide in all they have said. During a campaign many stories in the interest of the different candidates get circulation but once the caucuses decide the nominees all such stories should be considered as smoke and quickly forgotten. Think and think properly of the importance of this campaign to the democratic party, and don't say one

OUR
TOY
Department

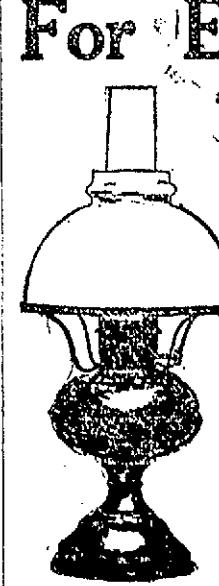
Now Open

Something for Every Child's

Christmas.

Bartlett & Dow

216 Central Street.



Miley-Kelman &
RELIABILITY
214 MERRIMACK STREET

You Remember

No doubt, the splendid success of last year's UNIQUE PLAN to increase December business—especially if you participated during that event.

We called it "unique" because it originated with us and embodied good ideas—it was cooperative and mutual, inasmuch that buyers gained by SPECIAL PRICE INDUCEMENTS and we benefited by the extra volume of business, made possible only by your hearty response.

The same general plan on a broader basis will be carried out this year, the main object of which is to attract new and permanent customers and to stimulate early buying to help relieve the congestion sure to happen later on. If interested, watch Lowell's Daily Newspapers for items and price-savings that will surprise you.

The list of Special Price Items will be headed

Wednesday Dec. 8th With Handkerchiefs

And they are not of the common, ordinary kind, but choice, dainty patterns imported direct for us under the most favorable conditions for Christmas business. There are over two thousand to choose from and they are all 25c numbers in Pure Irish Linens and Shamrock Lawns, with embroidered hemstitched borders. Wednesday's special price 20c each or \$2.35 dozen.

Put up in fancy Christmas boxes in half and one dozen quantities.

Thursday, Dec. 9—Will be Belt and Garter Day. See Wednesday's papers for items and prices.

Friday, Dec. 10—Will be Neckwear Day. See Thursday's papers for details.

Tuesday, Dec. 14—Will be Waist Day. See papers Monday, Dec. 13, for items and prices.

Wednesday, Dec. 15—Will be Glove Day. See papers Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Thursday, Dec. 16—Will be Hosiery Day. See papers Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Friday, Dec. 17—Will be Veiling Day. See papers Thursday, Dec. 16.



A. W. DOWS & CO.
Corner Merrimack and Central Sts.

NIGHT EDITION

THE MESSAGE

Of President Taft Was Read in Congress Today

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The first annual message of President Taft was delivered to Congress today. It was presented in both houses by Assistant Secretary Latta and in both cases was received shortly after 12 o'clock.

In the Senate when the reading of the message began at 12:12, great interest was manifested by both republicans and democrats.

There was a full attendance of senators on the floor of the chamber and

as soon as copies of the documents had been furnished to them they riveted their attention on the printed pages.

Secretary Latta entered the house at 12:11 bearing the message. There was a scramble on the part of members to obtain first copies of the document when the bundles containing them were unwrapped. The speaker at once ordered the clerk to begin the reading of the communication.

The message will be found in full on pages eight and nine.

BIG "BIKE" RACE

The Riders Are Making Very Fast Time

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York, Dec. 7.—After a grueling race all night the six day bicycle riders led down only slightly as daylight approached and at 7 o'clock today the leaders were exactly even with the record. Ten of the teams at that hour had traveled 642 and 9-10 miles, which was the record held by Hill and Demars.

Fourteen teams still remain in the race. The original field of seventeen teams was reduced by three during the first hours of racing, two of the teams retiring because of accidents and another pair through exhaustion, so that it became necessary to form a partnership between Carapezzini of Italy and Germain of France.

Four thousand persons remained in the garden over night and through the early morning watching the frantic efforts of the riders to steal a lap. There were very few spills after midnight, and the surviving teams were in fairly good shape at daybreak.

The record breaking pace was kept up with very few breathing spells and records were smashed every hour. At 6 o'clock the thirty hour record of a year ago was beaten by three-fifths of a mile, ten of the teams having ridden 625-3-5 miles.

At 9 o'clock this morning twelve

old record made by Demara and Hill, 774 miles.

At 12 o'clock Galvin of the Galvin-Keegan team was leading and in forcing the pace boosted the figures at that hour to 739-1-5 miles.

The score at 2 o'clock was:

Rutti and Stol, MacFarland and Clark, Root and Fogler, Lawson and Demars, Walthour and Collins, Mitten and West, Cameron and Krebs, Fye and Hehir, Halstead and Lawrence, Galvin and Keegan, 779-5; Anderson and Vardon, Hill and Stein, George and Georget, 779-4; Germain and Carapezzini, 779-4; Germain and Carapezzini, 779-4.

The score at 4 o'clock was:

Rutti and Stol, MacFarland and Clark, Root and Fogler, Lawson and Demars, Walthour and Collins, Mitten and West, Cameron and Krebs, Fye and Hehir, Halstead and Lawrence, Galvin and Keegan, 779-5; Anderson and Vardon, Hill and Stein, George and Georget, 779-4; Germain and Carapezzini, 779-4.

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The score at 10 o'clock was:

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LATEST NO EVIDENCE YET

To Place Responsibility for Death of Woman

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Although new facts in connection with the insurance features of the case are constantly coming to light the探者 into the death mystery of Mrs. Osey W. Snod, the East Orange bath tub victim, were still at a loss today for evidence placing direct responsibility for her strange death. Late this week the postponed hearing of Miss Virginia Wardlaw, aunt of the victim, and

SMALL DOCKET ASTOR'S NEPHEW

Appeared in Police Court Today

This morning's session of the police court was a very brief one, there being few prisoners in the dock. No doubt Judge Hadley, who presided, was pleased, not only because it gave the city a better name to have a small number of arrests, but also because of the fact that he was suffering from a severe hoarseness and it was only with difficulty that he was able to speak.

The case of Isaac Daignault, charged with assault and battery, did not come to trial inasmuch as Lawyers John J. McClure and Bennett Silverblatt, who were retained by the interested parties, informed the court that a civil settlement had been made.

Frank J. O'Brien, who was on parole from the state farm, was arrested yesterday and this afternoon he will be returned to Bridgewater.

James H. Manning was given a chance to reform a few months ago, but he did not return to the rules of probation and this morning in court pleaded guilty to a complaint charging him with drunkenness. The suspension of his former sentence was revoked and he was committed to three months in jail.

Alexander Claremont and Ulidia Bourne, charged with being drunk, were each fined \$5. Their first offenders were fined \$2 each.

SPECIAL TRAIN

Promises to Break all Records

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A dying brother of a Union mine owner last night threw open the right of way over the Lake Shore railroad system from Chicago to Buffalo for a special train to pass and today, until Samuel Newhouse of Salt Lake City arrives in New York about 2 p.m., the New York Central will be in a similar predicament from Buffalo to the Grand Central depot.

In order to rush the western man to Paris there is a possibility that all existing railroad records between New York and Chicago will be broken.

Fearing he might miss the Lusitania, which sails from New York tomorrow morning, Mr. Newhouse ordered the special train.

PROTEST AGAINST FOOTBALL

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The first protest against the inter-collegiate football from a professor of the university of Chicago is made by Prof. F. W. Johnson, dean of the University high school in the current School Review. In the article Prof. Johnson declares that English rugby is fraught with less danger, giving more players a chance to participate and in maintaining cleaner standards of morality is superior to the American game.

"Difficulties arise from the financial mismanagement of school athletics and of the low standards of sportsmanship prevailing," says the article. "One needs only to visit the playing fields of rugby on an afternoon of a half holiday and watch the boys at play to realize that there are standards of honesty and sportsmanship attainable which we have as yet hardly dared to hope for."

20TH CENTURY CLUB

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Cooks and cook stoves were discarded as entirely unnecessary by two hundred banqueters who partook of an unusual gastronomic feast given by Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Phillips of Brooklyn at the rooms of the Twentieth Century club last night for the benefit of the American Peace Society's treasury.

Not a horse served had been prepared on the fire, the bill of fare including "unfried" bread, cold slaw, orange eggs, nuts, ice cream, cream of pea, bananas in pods, jellied eggs, banana, coffee and other things not down in old time cook books.

DOVEY RE-ELECTED

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—President John Dovey was re-elected at the meeting of the Boston National league club today, and John P. Harris of Pittsburgh was chosen a director to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George Dovey. At the close of the meeting President Dovey stated that he favored John A. Hoyler for president of the National league.

STROUT ELECTED

PORLTAND, Me., Dec. 7.—The election resulted in the choice of Charles A. Strout, republican, for mayor, over Hon. Oakley C. Curtis, democrat, and the republicans elected their ward ticket in seven out of the nine wards.

Strout had 5,197 and Curtis 4,286 votes, the prohibition and socialist vote was very small. Mr. Strout had a plurality of 951.

TO EMPLOY 300 HANDS

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 7.—Employment will be furnished by a new plant to be erected here shortly for the manufacture of silk hose. The mill will be built by the Northampton Silk Co., a subsidiary of the McCullum Hosiery Co.

Sachet powder (a dozen kinds) which hold the odor for a year or more, in large or small quantities. If you don't feel our perfumes at 25c an ounce equal to the goods elsewhere, you may have your money back. We make them, saving you middlemen's profits, Howard, the druggist, 107 Central street. (Keep your eye on our ads. for big cuts in prices of drug store articles.) In the meantime rest assured that we are rock bottom on everything.

ONE MAN SHOT

At the Six Days' Race in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Two thousand spectators at the six day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden were startled today by the report of a pistol shot from behind the tier of boxes. There was a semi-panic and a rush to the scene and when quiet was restored it was found that two men had started a fight and that in the melee which ensued a man in the crowd had been shot.

The wounded man, whose injuries are not serious, is Christopher Brown, otherwise known to Tug Wilson, a pugilist. He says he interfered in a fight between the men and does not know who shot him.

Bert Keyes, a prizefighter, formerly of Philadelphia, was taken into custody by the police. He denies having fired the shot but the police held him pending an investigation.

"BLACK HAND" MEN LEAVING

GENEVA, Dec. 7.—The police today confirmed the report of a wholesale exodus of members of the "Black Hand" who mean to find a new field of operation in America. It developed also that no fewer than sixty of these characters of whom forty have before been expelled from Switzerland, are making their way by circuitous routes to the United States.

These men formerly were a part of the gang of 2000 Italians employed in the construction of the Loetzeberg tunnel through the Berner Alps. This scene of industry became a hot bed of black-handlers, forty of whom are now in custody there, awaiting trial on charges of blackmail, assault and murder.

SHELDON IS ILL

But Investigation of Insurance Co. Will Continue

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The fact that George P. Sheldon is so ill at his home in Connecticut that he is expected to die, will not cause an abandonment of the criminal investigation and prosecution in the matter of the Phoenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn from the presidency of which Sheldon was removed at the instigation of the state insurance department.

The department has placed the case in the hands of the district attorney and a number of men who have held office in the state insurance department will be called as important witnesses.

State Supt. of Ins. Hotchkiss declared in his report that the Phoenix Ins. Co. through its president, had been in the habit of lending considerable sums to state insurance officials and that for 22 years the insurance company had not been investigated by the department.

Four state insurance officials are mentioned whose loans from the Phoenix company aggregate \$260,000. The insurance department believes that the

company's risks to the public are not involved and that the entire loss through loans negotiated by Sheldon can be balanced by crossing off \$1,000,000 of the company's \$3,000,000 surplus.

ILLNESS IS SERIOUS

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 7.—Communication with G. P. Sheldon, formerly president of the Phoenix Insurance Co. of New York, concerning the affairs of that company is impossible owing to his critical illness. Mr. Sheldon with his wife and daughters occupies rooms in The Maples hotel here where the family had resided for a year and where Mr. Sheldon is now under the care of two physicians and three nurses.

Mr. Sheldon was taken ill from ptomaine poisoning six weeks ago after eating scallops at the Apawamis club in Rye. This soon developed into an inflammation of the muscular tissues of the heart and was complicated by an affection of the kidneys. Today Mr. Sheldon was said to be hovering between life and death.

Mr. Sheldon has resided in Greenwich for several years. He was one of the founders of the Greenwich Country club which is composed mainly of New York business men living in Greenwich.

DISCOVERED NEW COMET

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 7.—Zacharias Daniel, a graduate student in astronomy at Princeton university, announced today that he discovered a new comet last night while at work in the Princeton observatory. The position of the comet, he says, is in right ascension, six hours, sixteen minutes, and the declination is north about 34 degrees. It is in the constellation of Auriga. Mr. Daniel discovered a comet in June, 1907, and another in June, 1909.

HENRY PIERCE ACQUITTED

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 7.—The jury in the case of Henry Clay Pierce, charged with false swearing, returned a verdict here today of not guilty.

ALARMING REPORTS

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—Alarming reports concerning the condition of the empress originate daily in irresponsible sources. There is no truth whatever in these exaggerated stories. It is well known that the empress has suffered for two years from the effects of a nervous breakdown and inflammation of the veins of the lower limbs. However, there has been no marked change in her condition, which is in no sense critical.

Telegrams received daily from Livadia show that the empress is attending the usual dinners and ceremonies of the season. The royal family is expected here about Dec. 12.

MADE LYNNING

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ky., Dec. 7.—When Earl Thompson, a negro charged with assaulting Mrs. Maggie Roberta of Dry Ridge three weeks ago, was brought here today, a mob surrounded the jail and Sheriff Michael Caston and two deputies with drawn revolvers rushed their prisoner into the depot across the back door and up the street to the jail. The mob followed, shouting and yelling, "lynch him." A crowd of men are now surrounding the jail and the mob leaders declare the negro will be lynched if the grand jury fails to indict him.

WAKEFIELD, R. I., Dec. 7.—One of the greatest burglary sensations South Kingston ever had came to a surprising climax in the district court here yesterday.

Abdul Mowald, a widely known Greek fisherman, was charged by George Frank with breaking into the dwelling of the latter in the night and robbing the place of \$100 in cash and jewelry. The spectators were expecting an interesting trial when it was announced that the wrong man had been accused and arrested and the charge was dismissed on the payment of \$8.15 in costs by Frank.

CITY HALL NEWS

Board of Health Wants More Money

"Broke, broke, absolutely broke," is the song that they are singing at the office of the board of health today. The board needs \$4859.75 in order to piece out the appropriation for the year, and it is up to the committee on appropriations and the city council to do something or else work in the department will have to be stopped.

The department needs money for office salaries, labor and sundries and at the present time it looks as though there will be no pay day in that department this week.

The state aid is also looking for money, the chief of that department feeling that \$2500 will carry him through.

The committee on appropriations will meet tonight and take action on the communications for money sent by the health and state aid departments.

Aldermen to Meet

The regular meeting of the board of aldermen will be held tonight and the principal business to come before that body will be action on the business sent up by the committee on appropriations.

The committee on accounts met this afternoon in the office of the auditor for the purpose of approving bills.

The committee on lands and buildings will meet Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PAINTER FELL

MR. HOLMES OF PARKER STREET FELL FROM LADDER

Lucien G. Holmes, residing at 215 Parker street, while painting a house in C street this morning, fell from a ladder and injured his back and broke his wrist. The ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the Lowell General hospital where he received treatment.

DEATHS

LANDRY—Henri Landry, for several years janitor at Huntington hall, and well known in this city, died Saturday at his home in Three Rivers, Que. He leaves a wife and a daughter, Blanche; three brothers, Alfred and John Landry of Salem, Dr. Victor P. Landry of Beccancour, Que., and seven sisters, Mrs. Joseph Lamoureux, Mrs. Oller J. David and Miss Marie Landry of this city, Mrs. Emerile Biron and Mrs. Joseph Dubreuil of Stoke Conter, Que., Mrs. Leon Lamothe of Montreal, and Rev. Sister Marie-Jerome of the order of Jesus and Mary, of Tampa, Florida.

FUNERALS

MCKAY—The funeral of Blanche McKay, infant daughter of Harry and Mary McKay, took place yesterday afternoon from the home of her parents, 161 Appleton street. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery under direction of C. H. Molloy and Sons.

KITCHEN—The funeral of Mrs. Mary A. Kitchen took place yesterday afternoon from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Addie Bottomley, 63 Wilson street, No. Biller. The services were conducted by Rev. C. H. Williams, pastor of the North Biller Baptist church. Appropriate selections were sung by Thomas Waterhouse, and the bearers were Frederick Worthen, Frederick Russell, Russell Kitchen, and Walter Kitchen. Burial was in the family lot in the Corner cemetery under direction of George W. Healey. The funeral arrangements were in charge of Allan Bottomley.

MOTLEY—The funeral of Col. Thomas Lawrence Motley, whose death from pneumonia occurred at his home in Groton on Saturday, was held from the Unitarian church Monday afternoon, the church service being public and the military service private.

Col. Motley was a native of Boston, but had been a resident of Groton for many years. He was prominent in the work of the church and historical society, holding the office of secretary in the latter. His age was 74 years. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Anna Park, and a grandchild.

Col. Motley was commander of the Second Massachusetts Infantry in the Civil war.

Representatives from E. S. Clark post, G. A. R., the Loyal Legion and Masons attended the service. Singing by the Weber quartet of Boston and the "Lost Chord" by hagle and organ, with prayer and reading of the Scripture by the pastor, Rev. P. H. Cressey, made an impressive service.

O'DONNELL—The funeral of the late Eliza O'Donnell took place this morning at 7 o'clock from her home, 245 Stevens street. At 9:30 o'clock a mass of requiem was sung at the Holy Trinity church, Shawmut avenue, Boston, and the burial took place in Dorchester cemetery, Dorchester. Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons in charge.

FUNERAL NOTICE

ROGERS—The funeral of Owen Rogers will take place Thursday morning at 8:45 o'clock from his late home, 27 Charles street. Funeral mass of requiem will be sung at St. Peter's church at 9:30 o'clock. Undertakers M. H. McDonough & Sons in charge.

DELANEY—The body of John H. Delaney, who died Sunday at 146 South street, was forwarded to Potsdam, N. Y., by Undertakers J. J. O'Connell this morning, for burial. The body was forwarded on the 7:05 train. Interment will be in St. Mary's cemetery in Potsdam.

NEEDLESS ALARM GIVEN

An alarm from box 67 at 7:40 o'clock last night gave a portion of the department a needless run to the corner of Hillside street and Liley avenue. There was no fire, the alarm being a false one, which was probably rung in by some small boy.

HIS FOOT INJURED

Henry Harmon, of 13 Bradford street, had the big toe of his left foot crushed while at work at the Tremont & Stoffle mills this morning. He was taken to the Lowell hospital.

An anniversary high mass for Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gately will be celebrated at St. Patrick's church at 8 o'clock Saturday, Dec. 11th.

N. Y. Cloak Store

Hundreds Are Buying

Christmas Gifts Now and Avoiding the Last Few Days' Rush and Worry.

FUR

SETS for Their Best Girls.
COATS for Their Good Wives.
MUFFS for Their Sisters.
SCARFS for Their Daughters.
SETS for Their Little Girls.

Many Are Taking This Great Advantage

A small deposit will keep any garment or fur until needed. Then we will put them in nice Xmas boxes and deliver to the lucky receivers who can't help appreciating any gifts that come from the NEW YORK CLOAK STORE ON JOHN STREET.

SUITS

Over 1000
SUITS
To Choose
From
All at
Special
Prices.

(THAT FIT)
Make SPLENDID GIFTS from \$10.00 up to \$35.00
(Special Prices.)

Of the very latest style, cut and finish.
Marked prices will sell them at sight.

Suits at \$15 and \$25

Worth \$25.00
Worth \$35.00

Which cannot be exceeded less than \$10.00 more.

COATS

Military,
Moyenne,
Wide
Shawl
Collar
Effects;
long,
medium,
short and
Three-
Quarter
Length;
loose,
semi-
fitted
styles
In
black
and
colors.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public.

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

RUINOUS EFFECT OF POLITICAL TURMOIL.

The increase or decrease in the value of the real estate of any city from year to year must be taken as a fair criterion of its progress and prosperity or the reverse.

If we judge the city of Lowell by this criterion we shall see that the present has been one of the worst we have had for many years in regard to the increase in the value of real estate. This increase indicates the amount of new property added to the assessment list and in a general way represents the activity of building operations throughout the city. In this light it may be well to show the increase in the valuation of the city property for the past few years:

Increase in 1909 over 1908.....	\$ 704,410
" 1908 over 1907.....	905,490
" 1907 over 1906.....	760,508
" 1906 over 1905.....	1,713,185

It, therefore, appears that the increase in 1909 over 1908 has been less than for several years previous. This is what might be expected from a year spent in political turmoil in which the interests of the city were neglected and enterprise actually scared into inactivity. There has been no attempt worth mention to bring new industries here, and most of the city departments have been in a state of demoralization most of the time. This was the case with the police department, the street department, the pauper department and even the building department. There was no proper direction of business, and whatever was done lessened the efficiency of every department touched by the executive of the city.

The figures above quoted indicate the business stagnation that resulted as a natural consequence of the brawling, the litigation, the threats, the bulldozing and the bluff that characterized the administration throughout the year.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of President Taft read to the congress today is characterized by a lameness and rapidity contrasting strikingly with the messages of ex-President Roosevelt.

We do not, however, undertake to condemn President Taft's message on that score. Yet we surmise that unless through more curiosity the senators and representatives kept awake during the reading of the document, there was much to induce sleep in the absence of anything characterized by spirit or intensity.

Perhaps the most important feature of the document is that in which President Taft undertakes to deal with the question of injunctions. He quotes a passage from the platform of what he calls "the successful party in the last election," the passage referring to the needlessness of issuing injunctions without notice except where irreparable injury might result from delay. To carry out this party pledge President Taft proposes the enactment of a law providing that no injunction be issued without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay would result in irreparable injury to the complainant. Where, therefore, an injunction issues without notice it is provided that it shall be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within less time if the court so provides. That modification of the injunctive evils complained of may gratify some people while it will do no harm to anybody. It is simply a proposition to pass a law providing for the very thing which the courts have been in the habit of doing for many years past. The cases are very few where injunctions have been issued without notice, and where they were so issued it was on the ground that irreparable delay would result.

There are other provisions in the message made to carry out recommendations of the republican platform such, for example, as that in favor of postal savings banks, another for a ship subsidy bill, one for a bureau of public health and several others.

The president touches in a perfunctory way upon the application of the Monroe Doctrine in the South American states, and he undertakes to say that neither this doctrine nor any other American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations of the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States.

On the matter of revenues the president points out that the deficit for the current fiscal year will reach the sum of \$73,075,620, and this the president points out will be met by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama canal.

In this connection the president points out that the expense of the canal originally estimated at \$139,705,200 will eventually amount to \$375,201,000. He explains why the figures crept up by stating that the plan of construction was changed and the cost of labor and materials was under-estimated.

The message gives but very little attention to the operation of the new tariff law beyond the statement that the tariff commission has been appointed to assist the president in administering the maximum and minimum clause of the act. He states that the board will require three years to compile certain facts and information relative to the cost of production, wages and other matters in foreign countries. Relative to the high prices of commodities the president enumerates what he considers to be the causes, including among them mainly the production of gold, the increase in population and the more expensive mode of living among our people. There is no intimation in regard to the extent to which trusts and monopolies increase the prices of various commodities, nor does the message state that the high tariff has anything to do with increasing the cost of living.

SEEN AND HEARD

Dr. Blank, about 20 years a professor in a certain college, was on the eve of a trip to Europe, to be absent two years. In pathetic and rather harrowing tones he made his farewell address to his class:

"Yes, I am about to part with you. This is more distressing to me. Would that there was a window in my breast, my dear boys, that you might see the innermost recesses of my heart."

A striping in the rear, seized with a happy thought, shouted:

"Professor, would a pane in the stomach do?"

Deplored the passing of the old-time salt codfish, a writer in the Boston Transcript says: "Twenty years ago a high shouldered individual with a scalloped collar hung narrow end up in every grocery store. Today he roposes in sections of a neat wooden box. It was the province of a salt codfish of the prehistoric times ante-dating 1370 to be as indurated as possible, and the fish embalmers, before they had heard of salicylic acid and the pure food law, of benzene of soda and Dr. Wiley, had to depend on Turk's Island salt and the breezy air of New England to produce that strength of character which made the salt codfish an eager rival with kerosene in imparting to pilot crackers the true grocery store flavor. A Salem girl who married and went to Denver pinned away in that unconquerable climate until her father stuck some postage stamps on a salt codfish and sent it to her by mail."

TROUBLES OF MARY.

Mary had a little lamb—
This is no childish blurt;
It was a little Persian lamb—
She fleeced it for a muff.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mary had a little foot—
But wore a size too curt;
And everywhere that Mary went—
Her shoes were sure to hurt.

—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Mary had a little calf—
A slim and shapely critter;
It butted Mary in the—er—mud—
And Mary's wrath was blitter.

—Houston Post.

Mary had a trolley ride—
In Houston's big main street;
She only had to pay three cents—
Because she had no seat.

—Springfield Union.

Mary took a little nap—
And woke with great alarm;
She thought a horrid uly pup—
Would do her pet some harm.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

At the Opera House last night a four-act play by Henry D. Carey, entitled "In the Heart of Alaska," was presented with elaborate scenic effects, and an able company. Unfortunately, the attendance was not as large as the merit of the play demanded.

The plot deals with a music hall singer, who married a young Scotchman and went to the heart of Alaska to live. After the novelty had worn off

BREWSTER'S MILLIONS

The most interesting and successful plays produced in recent years are those which have been made from popular novels. The best exemplification of this is "Brewster's Millions," a "best seller" as a book, a record smasher in stage form.

Book readers and theatregoers alike

are familiar with George Barr McCutcheon's fantastic tale of frenzied finance.

Imagine a young man trying to

spend a million dollars in one year in

order to get seven millions! He has a

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SISTERS REUNITED A BILLERICA MAN

Were Separated in Infancy by Parents' Death Has Sued the New York Central Road for \$10,000

NORTH ADAMS, Dec. 7.—Miss Della LaRue of Minneapolis is here at the home of her uncle, W. F. Gaudette, and her sister, Mrs. Noa Benjamin, after having been lost to them for 25 years. Her mother was Mr. Gaudette's sister, who, with her family, went west soon after Miss LaRue was born.

The mother soon died and the father married again. He died in a very short time, and his two children were left with his second wife. From her they were taken by an uncle and placed in an orphanage. Rev. Charles E. Crevier, pastor of Notre Dame church here, about 30 years ago went to St. Paul on a visit and was told about two little girls in the Minneapolis orphanage whose parents had come from his town. He sought them out, and on returning here told Mr. Gaudette. Mr. Gaudette set out at once to bring back the children of his sister. He found only one, Della having in the meantime been adopted and having disappeared.

That was 25 years ago. Mr. Gaudette and his sister have since searched for Della, advertising extensively in St. Paul and Minneapolis papers. In the meantime, she was dividing her time travelling the country with her new-found parents and getting an education at St. Joseph's convent in St. Paul.

She developed a desire to find her relatives and appealed to a priest, who happened to remember that one of his former parishioners in Minneapolis had relatives named LaRue. It turned out that this former parishioner was a cousin of Della's, whose father, also, had died in the west. Three LaRue brothers died out there from consumption in a few years.

The new found cousin remembered the name Gaudette and North Adams as his home, and it was decided to write to Notre Dame parish house here to see if any trace could be found of the Gaudette that was the uncle of the LaRues.

The letter was received by Rev. C. H. Jeanotte of this city, who suspected Mr. Gaudette was the person wanted. Communication between the long separated sisters was then returned and now comes the reunion.

BANK CASHIER

Is Charged With the Embezzlement of \$118,000

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 7.—Robert D. Muir, the cashier of the People's bank and trust company of this city, was arrested last evening on the charge of having embezzled more than \$118,000 of the bank's money.

Muir was held under a bond of \$10,000, which up to a late hour last night had not been able to obtain.

Muir disappeared from New Haven early in October and did not return until last evening. That he came back to give himself up is alleged. It is claimed that the bank has recovered all but about \$24,000 of the securities which Muir took. It is understood that he had been doing business with bucket shops here and that it was through these that he lost the bank's funds.

Muir was formerly a national bank examiner.

CLASSES TO RESUME

The women's branch of the People's club will open again on Thursday evening, Dec. 9, and the program of work for the ensuing week will be as follows: Thursday, cooking; Friday, embroidery; Monday, dressmaking and embroidery; Tuesday, plain sewing.

On Wednesday evening next week a Christmas party will be given to which all the members of the various classes are invited. There will be a pleasing entertainment and games; and ice cream and cake will be served.

HEALTH and BEAUTY HELPS

BY MRS. MAE MARTYN

Miss Anxiety: It is a bitter confession for our sex to make, but we have to admit that the girl who takes the best care of her complexion and general appearance has the best chance of getting a good husband. You should not be so careless with your blackheads and carbuncles, uneven pores, below your eyes. If you wish to get rid of these troubles, get an ounce of almond from your druggist and dissolve it in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cold water and add 2 teaspoonsful of glycerine. Stir this well and apply it to your face. You would any complexion cream. I have had friends tell me it was splendid for removing wrinkles. It is unexpected for massaging, and will leave the skin smooth and pliable. This cream contains no oil of oiling the face and promotes a growth of hair on the face. I recommend it for removing tan and freckles, also for removing tan and freckles.

James J.: Eczema, skin rash, rashes and similar itchy skin diseases are terribly annoying. The best remedy I know of is to bathe in this way: Take your druggist 1 ounce of liquor and mix with 4 tablespoonsfuls of alcohol and a half-pint of water. Shake bottle, pour small quantity upon affected surface and let dry, repeating treatment until eruptions disappear and skin is restored to healthy condition. In this remedy has proven very effective.

Katie D.: Never scratch the scalp with the finger-nails. To remove dandruff, stop your scalp from itching and keep the hair falling out. Wash your hair twice a week with camphor and use a hair tonic made by dissolving 1 ounce of quinolin in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of alcohol and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cold water. This is a splendid tonic for the hair, and if used regularly will keep your scalp and hair healthy. It will not cost you much, and it makes the hair grow, and the scalp moist. It is the best and most refreshing tonic I know.

Harriet W.: If your eyes feel tired and are dull and fatigued you need an eye tonic. Dissolve an ounce of crystals in a pint of water. One or two drops of this in each eye every day is all that is needed to strengthen your eyes and make them bright and alert. This tonic will not only brighten and clear a person's eyes, but those who wear glasses. It makes the eyes appear brilliant and full of expression. A friend of mine, who is on the stage, tells me she keeps her much-admired eyes beautiful by using this tonic. It is a very good tonic to weak, indolent, dull and tired eyes and for granulated eye-lids.

Miss G. W.: Your letter really amused me. You are entirely too fleshy to be charming. It is no wonder your sweetheart appears to care so little

for you since you have grown so fleshy. As a famous actress recently said, "Nobody loves a fat woman." You ought to reduce your weight at least 20 pounds. Even though other remedies have failed, try this: Dissolve a ounce of parsnuts in a pint of hot water and take 1 tablespoonful before each meal. This remedy is perfectly harmless and does not require dieting. I am sure it will do you a world of good and enable you to regain your former stylish slender figure.

Anna R. (1): Don't use soap when good. It makes the hair stiff and leaves the scalp harsh and dry. Try shampooing your hair every two weeks with a teaspoonful of camphor dissolved in a cup of hot water. Use no other kind of a shampoo. Camphor lathers freely and gives a delightful shampoo that dries quickly and stays all day.

Anna R. (2): It does more harm than good. It makes the hair stiff and leaves the scalp harsh and dry. Try shampooing your hair every two weeks with a teaspoonful of camphor dissolved in a cup of hot water. Use no other kind of a shampoo. Camphor lathers freely and gives a delightful shampoo that dries quickly and stays all day.

Testifies on Paregoric: Miss Doughty asked her, she testified, why she had not given her paregoric. Mr. Tourtelotte himself advised over the telephone the use of paregoric, she said. Ada Murray was the witness she referred to when she said there was someone who she ought to have given the child paregoric. She had to pay the doctor for the funeral expenses of the last child she took from the home.

Mrs. Gilree: Criticized the appearance of some things at the home and exhibited the clothes which the last baby she took had on when it was turned over to her by the management. The clothes were comfortable.

Col. Theodosia Doughty: Testified that Dr. Knoop was her nephew. She denied that she had received \$10 from Mrs. Gilree. She said the facts were that Mrs. Gilree had offered and gave \$10 as a donation. The home did not ask for the money. She knew nothing about the \$8 said to be due the home by Mrs. Gilree.

"Did you ask her when she came to return the child and told you it was uneasy why she hadn't given paregoric?" asked Mr. Babcock.

"No sir," replied witness. "Neither Mrs. Gilree nor I said anything about paregoric."

"How much paregoric was purchased by the home from the time it was started until the time of the inquiry?" asked the coroner.

"I have never purchased any," replied the witness. "I don't think any was purchased."

"Do you know paregoric when you see it?" asked the coroner.

"Not unless it has a label on it," re-

sponded the witness.

Mrs. Helen M. Harrington, night nurse at the home at one time, testified that when the babies were restless she took them up, but gave no medicine.

Mrs. Tourtelotte Questioned:

Mrs. A. H. Tourtelotte, wife of Rev. Mr. Tourtelotte, and matron of the home, testified that she gave the medicine to the children when necessary, as that was not the duty of the nurse. The children were naturally rather restless at times. She admitted that she thought it was desirable to keep the sick babies quiet, but never gave them anything but brandy and water for ordinary ailments. Two teaspoonsful of brandy, half a tumbler full of water was the mixture. This was given as needed and when the doctor prescribed for it.

"Was there any paregoric or other sedative preparation given the babies?" asked Mr. Babcock.

"There was never any paregoric given to the children except once, when on advice of the doctor three drops were given to one child. We had a bottle of paregoric which had been in the house for two years. The child to which the paregoric was given was 5 years old. The paregoric had been bought in the first place for earache. No one but myself had access to the cupboard which was kept locked. There were no sedatives or other medicines in the chest except that left by Dr. Knoop."

Senator William M. P. Bowen of this city said last night that at the forthcoming session of the general assembly there will be legislation introduced to regulate the conduct of nurseries and so-called baby farms. The senator said that the requests for laws on the subject have been made to him since the publication of the startling facts relating to the Myrtle home.

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NO WAGE REDUCTION

Fall River Mill Operatives Hear Good News

FALL RIVER, Dec. 7.—There will be no reduction in the wages paid operatives in Fall River cotton mills during the next six months. This was announced by the Cotton Manufacturers association last night, following a conference with the Textile union representatives, at which the manufacturers waived their rights to cut wages. Under the provisions of the sliding scale agreement they were entitled to reduce wages 8 per cent, their margin

of profits during the past month having decreased in that proportion. They explained, however, that having stocked up well with cotton at low prices they are able to give the operatives the benefit of the existing high prices. This is the third consecutive time the manufacturers have waived their rights. The operation of the new 56 hour law, which will make a curtailment of 20 minutes in each working day, was also discussed.

DEATHS OF INFANTS

Being Investigated by the Providence Officials

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 7.—Coroner Babcock, who is probing into the causes of the deaths of 24 infants at the Myrtle baby home in East Providence, heard much testimony yesterday in relation to the use of paregoric as a quietizer.

Among the principal witnesses were Mrs. A. H. Tourtelotte, wife of Rev. Mr. Tourtelotte, the commander-in-chief of the house, and Miss Theodosia Doughty, who bears the title of colonel in the baby farm.

Mrs. Ethel L. Gilree, who took babies from the home on trial with views of adoption, testified that she had had pecuniary dealings with the Myrtle baby home. She said she had paid \$10 when she took the first child from the home. She paid the money to Miss Doughty, the secretary. She said she was to pay \$18 altogether, which was for nine weeks' board. She paid the \$10 and \$8 was due.

The child was so restless that she telephoned to the home and asked what she should do with it. They told her to give it some medicine, the name of which she did not remember, and five drops of water in the morning and five in the evening. She did not sleep at all and on the following Saturday she took the child back and gave it to Miss Doughty at the home.

Testifies on Paregoric:

Miss Doughty asked her, she testified, why she had not given her paregoric. Mr. Tourtelotte himself advised over the telephone the use of paregoric, she said. Ada Murray was the witness she referred to when she said there was someone who she ought to have given the child paregoric. She had to pay the doctor for the funeral expenses of the last child she took from the home.

Mrs. Gilree criticized the appearance of some things at the home and exhibited the clothes which the last baby she took had on when it was turned over to her by the management. The clothes were comfortable.

Col. Theodosia Doughty testified that Dr. Knoop was her nephew. She denied that she had received \$10 from Mrs. Gilree. She said the facts were that Mrs. Gilree had offered and gave \$10 as a donation. The home did not ask for the money. She knew nothing about the \$8 said to be due the home by Mrs. Gilree.

"Did you ask her when she came to return the child and told you it was uneasy why she hadn't given paregoric?" asked Mr. Babcock.

"No sir," replied witness. "Neither Mrs. Gilree nor I said anything about paregoric."

"How much paregoric was purchased by the home from the time it was started until the time of the inquiry?" asked the coroner.

"I have never purchased any," replied the witness. "I don't think any was purchased."

"Do you know paregoric when you see it?" asked the coroner.

"Not unless it has a label on it," re-

sponded the witness.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and the House of Representatives:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding and are very generally satisfactory.

Europe.

Pursuant to the provisions of the general treaty of arbitration concluded between the United States and Great Britain, April 4, 1908, a special agreement was entered into between the two countries on Jan. 27, 1909, for the submission of questions relating to the fisheries on the north Atlantic coast to a tribunal to be formed from members of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

In accordance with the provisions of the special agreement the printed case of each government was, on Oct. 4 last, submitted to the other and to the arbitral tribunal at The Hague, and the cause of the United States is now in course of preparation.

The American rights under the fisheries article of the treaty of 1818 have been a cause of difference between the United States and Great Britain for nearly seventy years. The interests involved are of great importance to the American fishing industry, and the final settlement of the controversy will remove a source of constant irritation and complaint. This is the first case involving such great international questions which has been submitted to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Canadian international boundary, concluded April 11, 1908, authorizes the appointment of two commissioners to define and mark accurately the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the waters of the Passamaquoddy bay and provides for the exchange of briefs within the period of six months. The briefs were duly presented within the prescribed period, but as the commissioners failed to agree within six months after the exchange of the printed statements, as required by the treaty, it has now become necessary to resort to the arbitration provided for in the article.

The international fisheries commission appointed pursuant to and under the authority of the convention of April 11, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain has completed a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in international boundary waters of the United States and Canada. The regulations will be duly submitted to congress with a view to the enactment of such legislation as will be necessary under the convention to put them into operation.

The convention providing for the settlement of international differences between the United States and Canada, including the apportionment between the two countries of certain of the boundary waters and the appointment of commissioners to adjust certain other questions, signed on the 11th day of January, 1909, and to the ratification of which the senate gave its advice and consent on March 3, 1909, has not yet been ratified on the part of Great Britain.

Commissioners have been appointed on the part of the United States to act jointly with commissioners on the part of Canada in examining into the question of obstructions in the St. John river between Maine and New Brunswick and to make recommendations for the regulation of the uses thereof and are now engaged in this work.

Protecting the Seas.

Negotiations for an international conference to consider and reach an arrangement providing for the preservation and protection of the fur seals in the north Pacific are in progress with the governments of Great Britain, Japan and Russia. The attitude of the governments interested leads me to hope for a satisfactory settlement of this question as the ultimate outcome of the negotiations.

The second peace conference recently held at The Hague adopted a convention for the establishment of an international prize court upon the joint proposal of delegations of the United States, France, Germany and Great Britain. The law to be observed in the tribunal in the decision of prize cases was, however, left in an uncertain and therefore unsatisfactory state. Article 7 of the convention provided that the court was to be governed by the provisions of treaties existing between the belligerents, but that "in the absence of such provisions the court shall apply the rules of international law. If no generally recognized rule exists the court shall give judgment in accordance with the general principles of justice and equity." As, however, many questions in international maritime law are understood differently and therefore interpreted differently in various countries, it was deemed advisable not to intrust legislative powers to the proposed court, but to determine the rules of law properly applicable in a conference of the representative maritime nations. Pursuant to an invitation of Great Britain a conference was held at London from Dec. 2, 1908, to Feb. 26, 1909, in which the following powers participated: The United States, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia and Spain. The conference resulted in the declaration of London, unanimously agreed to and signed by the participating powers, concerning, among other matters, the highly important subjects of blockade, contraband, the destruc-

tion of neutral prizes and continuous voyages.

The declaration of London is an eminently satisfactory codification of the international maritime law, and it is hoped that its reasonableness and fairness will secure its general adoption, as well as remove one of the difficulties standing in the way of the establishment of an international prize court.

Under the authority given in the sundry civil appropriation act, approved March 4, 1909, the United States was represented at the international conference on maritime law at Brussels. The conference met on the 28th of September last and resulted in the signature ad referendum of a convention for the unification of certain regulations with regard to maritime assistance and salvage and a convention for the unification of certain rules with regard to collisions at sea.

Two new projects of conventions which have not heretofore been considered in a diplomatic conference—namely, one concerning the limitation or the responsibility of shipowners and the other concerning marine mortgages and privileges—have been submitted by the conference to the different governments.

The conference adjourned to meet again on April 11, 1910. The international conference for the purpose of promoting uniform legislation concerning letters of exchange, which was called by the government of the Netherlands to meet at The Hague in September, 1909, has been postponed to meet at that capital in June, 1910. The United States will be appropriately represented in this conference under the provision theretofore made by congress.

The cordial invitation of Belgium to be represented by a fitting display of American progress in the useful arts and inventions at the world's fair to be held at Brussels in 1910 remains to be acted upon by the congress. Mindful of the advantages to accrue to our artisans and producers in competition with their continental rivals, I renew the recommendation heretofore made that provision be made for acceptance of the invitation and adequate representation in the exposition.

The question arising out of the Belgian annexation of the independent State of the Congo, which has so long and earnestly preoccupied the attention of this government and enlisted the sympathy of our best citizens, is still open, but in a more hopeful stage. This government was among the foremost in the great work of uplifting the uncivilized regions of Africa and urging the extension of the benefits of civilization, education and fruitful open commerce to that vast domain and is a party to treaty engagements of all the interested powers designed to carry out that great duty to humanity. The way to better the original and adventurous conditions, so burdensome to the natives and so destructive to their development, has been pointed out, by observation and experience, not alone of American representatives, but by cumulative evidence from all quarters and by the investigations of Belgian agents. The announced programs of reforms, striking at many of the evils known to exist, are an augury of better things. The attitude of the United States in one of benevolent encouragement, coupled with a hopeful trust that the good work, responsibly undertaken and zealously perfected to the accomplishment of the results so ardently desired, will soon justify the wisdom that inspires them and satisfy the demands of humane sentiment throughout the world.

Latin America.

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On the 9th of July next there will open at Buenos Aires the fourth pan-American conference. This conference will have a special meaning to the hearts of all Americans because around its date are clustered the anniversaries of the independence of so many of the American republics. It is necessary for me to remind the congress of the political, social and commercial importance of these gatherings. You are asked to make liberal appropriation for our participation. If this is granted it is my purpose to appoint a distinguished and representative delegation qualified fittingly to represent this country and to deal with the problems of intercontinental interest which will there be discussed.

The Argentine Republic will also hold from May to November, 1910, at Buenos Aires a great international agricultural exhibition, in which the United States has been invited to participate. The commission also had conferences with representative citizens, interested foreigners and the representatives of foreign governments in Monrovia. Visits were made to various parts of the republic and to the neighboring British colony of Sierra Leone, where the commission was received by and conferred with the governor.

Helping Liberia.

It will be remembered that the interest of the United States in the republic of Liberia springs from the historical fact of the foundation of the republic by the colonization of American citizens of the African race. In an early treaty with Liberia there is a proviso under which the United

States may be called upon for advice or assistance. Pursuant to this provision and in the spirit of the moral relationship of the United States to Liberia that republic last year asked this government to lend assistance in the solution of certain of their national problems, and hence the commission was sent.

The report of our commissioners has just been completed and is now under examination by the department of state. It is hoped that there may result some helpful measures, in which case it may be my duty again to invite your attention to this subject.

The Norwegian government, by a note addressed on Jan. 26, 1909, to the department of state, conveyed an invitation to the government of the United States to take part in a conference which it is understood will be held in February or March, 1910, for the purpose of devising means to remedy existing conditions in the Spitzbergen islands.

This invitation was conveyed under the reservation that the question of altering the status of the islands as countries belonging to no particular state and as equally open to the citizens and subjects of all states should not be raised.

The European powers invited to this conference by the government of Norway were Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden and the Netherlands.

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One of the happiest events in recent pan-American diplomacy was the Pacific

the cost of engineering and construction is due to a substantial enlargement of the plan of construction by widening the canal 100 feet in the Cutler cut and by increasing the dimensions of the locks, to the underestimate of the quantity of the work to be done under the original plan and to an underestimate of the cost of labor and materials, both of which have greatly enhanced in price since the original estimate was made.

In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative governmental necessity. The result has been, as I am advised by the secretary of the treasury, that the estimates of the expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911—that is, for the next fiscal year—are less by \$55,663,000 than the total of appropriations for the current fiscal year and less by \$94,000,000 than the estimates for that year. So far as the secretary of the treasury is able to form a judgment as to future income and compare it with the expenditure for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, including the payments on account of the Panama canal and the public debt, there will be no deficit in the year ending June 30, 1911, but a small surplus of \$712,000.

In the present estimates the needs of the departments and of the government have been cut to the quick, so to speak, and any assumption on the part of congress, so often made in times past, that the estimates have been prepared with the expectation that they may be reduced will result in seriously hampering proper administration.

The secretary of the treasury points out, what should be carefully noted in respect to this reduction in governmental expenses for the next fiscal year, that the economies are of two kinds: first, there is a saving in the permanent administration of the departments, bureaus and offices of the government, and, second, there is a present reduction in expenses by a postponement of projects and improvements that ultimately will have to be carried out, but which are now delayed with the hope that additional revenue in the future will permit their execution without producing a deficit.

I am aware that there is a strong feeling in both houses of congress and possibly in the country against the establishment of civil pensions and that this has naturally grown out of the heavy burden of military pensions which it has always been the policy of our government to assume, but I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannuation of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions.

Increases In Expenditures.

The business and expenditures of the government have expanded enormously since the Spanish war, but as the revenues have increased in nearly the same proportion as the expenditures until recently the attention of the public and of those responsible for the government has not been fastened upon the question of reducing the cost of administration. We cannot, in view of the advancing prices of living, hope to save money by a reduction in the standard of salaries paid. Indeed, if any change is made in that regard an increase rather than a decrease will be necessary, and the only means of economy will be in reducing the number of employees and in obtaining a greater average of efficiency from those retained in the service.

Close investigation and study needed to make definite recommendations in this regard will consume at least two years. I note with much satisfaction the organization in the senate of a committee on public expenditures, charged with the duty of conducting such an investigation, and I tender to that committee all the assistance which the executive branch of the government can possibly render.

Frauds In the Collections of Customs.

I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the customs revenue at New York city, in which a number of the subordinate employees in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining company and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar. The government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining company all that it is shown to have been defrauded of. The sum was received in full of the amount due which might have been recovered by civil action against the beneficiary of the fraud, but there was an express reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should not interfere with or prevent the criminal prosecution of every one who was found to be subject to the same.

Criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the government officers. The treasury department and the department of justice are exerting every effort to discover all the wrongdoers, including the officers and employees of the companies who may have been privy to the fraud. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by congress at present, pending the probing by the treasury department and the department of justice, as proposed, might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties.

Maximum and Minimum Clause In Tariff Act.

Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the "maximum and minimum" clause it is the duty of the executive to consider the laws and practices of other countries with reference to the importation into those

countries of the products and merchandise of the United States, and if the executive finds such laws and practices not to be unduly discriminatory against the United States the maximum duties provided in the bill are to go into force. Unless the president makes such a finding, then the maximum duties provided in the bill—that is, an increase of 25 per cent ad valorem over the minimum duties—are to be in force. Fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the executive are likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

The discretion granted to the executive by the terms "unduly discriminatory" is wide. In order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports from a country it is necessary that he shall find on the part of that country not only discriminations in its laws or the practice under them against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue—that is, without good and fair reason. I conceive that this power was reposed in the president with the hope that the maximum duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would enable the president and the state department through friendly negotiation to secure the elimination from the laws and the practice under them of any foreign country of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused.

Uses of the New Tariff Board.

The new tariff law enables me to appoint a tariff board to assist me in connection with the department of state in the administration of the minimum and maximum clause of the act and also to assist officers of the government in the administration of the entire law. An examination of the law and an understanding of the nature of the facts which should be considered in discharging the functions imposed upon the executive show that I have the power to direct the tariff board to make a comprehensive glossary and encyclopedia of the terms used and articles embodied in the tariff law and to secure information as to the cost of production of such goods in this country and the cost of their production in foreign countries. I have therefore appointed a tariff board consisting of three members and have directed them to perform all the duties above described. This work will perhaps take two or three years, and I ask from congress a continuing annual appropriation equal to that already made for this prosecution. I believe that this recommendation of the joint board will end the discussion as to the comparative merits of Manila bay and Olongapo as naval stations and will lead to prompt measures for the proper equipment and defense of Pearl Harbor.

Coast Defenses.

The coast defenses of the United States proper are generally all that could be desired, and in some respects they are rather more elaborate than under present conditions are needed to stop an enemy's fleet from entering the harbors defended. There is, however, one place where additional defense is badly needed; and that is at the mouth of Chesapeake bay, where it is proposed to make an artificial island for a fort which shall prevent an enemy's fleet from entering this most important strategical base of operations on the whole Atlantic and gulf coasts. I hope that appropriate legislation will be adopted to secure the construction of this defense.

The military and naval joint board have unanimously agreed that it would be wise to make the large expenditures which at one time were contemplated in the establishment of a naval base and station in the Philippine Islands and have expressed their judgment, in which I fully concur, in favor of making an extensive naval base at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, and not in the Philippines. This does not dispense with the necessity for the comparatively small appropriations required to finish the proper coast defenses in the Philippines now under construction on the island of Corregidor and elsewhere or to complete a suitable repair station and coaling supply station at Olongapo, where is the floating dock Dewey. I hope that this recommendation of the joint board will end the discussion as to the comparative merits of Manila bay and Olongapo as naval stations and will lead to prompt measures for the proper equipment and defense of Pearl Harbor.

The Navy.

The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world in more efficient condition than when it started was a noteworthy event of interest alike to our citizens and the naval authorities of the world. Besides the beneficial and far-reaching effect on our personal and diplomatic relations in the countries which the fleet visited, the marked success of the ships in steaming around the world in all weathers on schedule time has increased respect for our navy and has added to our national prestige.

Our enlisted personnel recruited from all sections of the country is young and energetic and representative of the national spirit. It is, moreover, owing to its intelligence, capable of quick training into the modern man-of-war's men. Our officers are earnest and zealous in their profession, but it is a regrettable fact that the higher officers are old for the responsibilities of the modern navy, and the admirals do not arrive at flag rank young enough to obtain adequate training in their duties as flag officers. This need for reform in the navy has been fully and deliberately investigated, upon which such revision can properly be undertaken, it seems to me, to the extent of my predecessor, and I also urgently recommend the subject for consideration.

Early in the coming session a comprehensive plan for the reorganization of the officers of all corps of the navy will be presented to congress, and I hope it will meet with action suited to its urgency.

Owing to the necessity for economy in expenditures, I have directed the curtailment of recommendations for naval appropriations so that they are thirty-eight millions less than the corresponding estimates of last year, and the request for new naval construction is limited to two first class battleships and one repair vessel.

The generosity of congress has provided in the present naval observatory the most magnificent and expensive astronomical establishment in the world. It is being used for certain naval purposes which might easily and adequately be subserved by a small division connected with the navy department at only a fraction of the cost of the advised orders of injunction without notice and will render such orders when issued much less objectionable by the short time in which they may remain effective.

Anti-trust and Interstate Commerce Laws.

The jurisdiction of the general government over interstate commerce has led to the passage of the so called "Sherman anti-trust law" and the "Interstate commerce law" and its amendments. The developments in the operation of those laws as shown by judgments, trials, judicial decision and other sources of information, call for a discussion and some suggestions as to ameliorations. These I prefer to embody in a special message instead of including them in the present communication, and I shall avail myself of the first convenient opportunity to bring these subjects to the attention of congress.

Postoffice Department—Second Class Mail Matter.

The deplorable delays in the administration of civil and criminal law have received the attention of committees of the American Bar association and of many state bar associations, as well as the considered thought of judges and jurists. In my judgment, a change in judicial procedure, with a view to reducing its expense to private litigants in civil cases and facilitating the dispatch of business and final decision in both civil and criminal cases, constitutes the greatest need in our American institutions. I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawless violence and cruelty exhibited in lynchings are directly due to the uncertainties and injustices growing out of the delays in trials, judgments and the executions thereof by our courts. Of course these remarks apply quite as

well to the administration of justice in state courts as to that in federal courts, and without making ridiculous distinction it is perhaps not too much to say that, speaking generally, the defects are less in the federal courts than in the state courts. But they are very great in the federal courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts.

It appears that the average distance

over which newspapers are delivered to their customers is 201 miles, while the average haul of magazines is 1,049 and of miscellaneous periodicals 1,128 miles. Thus the average haul of the magazine is three and one-half times and that of the miscellaneous periodical nearly four times the haul of the daily newspaper, yet all of them pay the same postage rate of 1 cent a pound. The statistics of 1907 show that second class mail matter constituted 63.91 per cent of the weight of all the mail and yielded only 5.19 per cent of the revenue.

The figures given are startling and show the payment by the government of an enormous subsidy to the newspapers, magazines and periodicals, and congress may well consider whether radical steps should not be taken to reduce the deficit in the postoffice department caused by this discrepancy between the actual cost of transportation and the compensation exacted therefor.

A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage. They are much heavier than newspapers and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half times as great.

The total deficit for the last fiscal year in the postoffice department amounted to \$17,600,000. The branches of its business which it did at a loss were the second class mail service, in which the loss, as already said, was \$63,000,000, and the rural rural delivery, in which the loss was \$28,000,000. These losses were in part offset by the profits of letter postage and other sources of income. It would seem wise to reduce the loss upon second class mail matter, at least to the extent of preventing a deficit in the total operations of the postoffice.

I commend the whole subject to congress, not unmindful of the spread of intelligence which a low charge for carrying newspapers and periodicals assists. I very much doubt, however, the wisdom of a policy which constitutes so large a subsidy and requires additional taxation to meet it.

Postal Savings Banks.

The second subject worthy of mention in the postoffice department is the real necessity and entire practicability of establishing postal savings banks. The successful party at the last election declared in favor of postal savings banks, and, although the proposition finds opponents in many parts of the country, I am convinced that the people desire such banks and are sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmost good. The postal savings banks are not constituted for the purpose of creating competition with other banks.

I recommend that in compliance with the promise thus made appropriate legislation be adopted. The ends of justice will best be met—and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any federal court without previous notice and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing therefor should be granted."

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I believe them to be necessary in order to offer a proper inducement to thrift and saving to a great many people of small means who do not now have banking facilities and to whom such a system would offer an opportunity for the accumulation of capital. They will furnish a satisfactory substitute, based on sound principle and actual success trial in nearly all the countries of the world, for the system of government guarantee of deposits now being adopted in several western states which, with deference to those who advocate it, seems to me to have in it the seeds of demoralization to conservative banking and certain financial disaster.

The question of how the money deposited in postal savings banks shall be invested is not free from difficulty, but I believe that a satisfactory provision for this purpose was inserted as an amendment to the bill considered by the senate at its last session. It has been proposed to delay the consideration of legislation establishing a postal savings bank until after the report of the monetary commission. This report is likely to be delayed, and properly so, because of the necessity for careful deliberation and close investigation. I do not see why the one should be tied up with the other. It is understood that the monetary commission have looked into the systems of banking which now prevail abroad and have found that by a control there exercised in respect to reserves and the rates of exchange by some central authority panics are avoided. It is not apparent that a system of postal savings banks would in any way interfere with a change to such a system.

My judgment is that the passage of such an act, which really embodies the best practices in equity and is very like the rule now in force in some courts, will prevent the issuing of ill-advised orders of injunction without notice and will render such orders when issued much less objectionable by the short time in which they may remain effective.

Anti-trust and Interstate Commerce Laws.

The jurisdiction of the general government over interstate commerce has led to the passage of the so called "Sherman anti-trust law" and the "Interstate commerce law" and its amendments. The developments in the operation of those laws as shown by judgments, trials, judicial decision and other sources of information, call for a discussion and some suggestions as to ameliorations. These I prefer to embody in a special message instead of including them in the present communication, and I shall avail myself of the first convenient opportunity to bring these subjects to the attention of congress.

Postoffice Department—Second Class Mail Matter.

The deficit every year in the postoffice department is largely caused by the low rate of postage of 1 cent a pound charged on second class mail matter, which includes not only newspapers, but magazines and miscellaneous periodicals. The actual loss growing out of the transmission of this second class mail matter at 1 cent a pound amounts to about \$63,000,000 a year. The average cost of the transportation of this matter is more than 9 cents a pound.

on the same lines and with the same changes in the interest of economy and efficiency and is requested by the secretary.

The White Slave Trade.

I greatly regret to have to say that the investigation made in the bureau of immigration and other sources of information lead to the view that there is urgent necessity for additional legislation and greater executive activity to suppress the recruiting of the ranks of prostitutes from the streams of immigration into this country—an evil which, for want of a better name, has been called "the white slave trade." I believe it to be constitutional to forbid under penalty the transportation of persons for purposes of prostitution across national and state lines, and by appropriating a fund of \$50,000 to be used by the secretary of commerce and labor for the employment of special inspectors it will be possible to bring those responsible for this trade to indictment and conviction under a federal law.

Bureau of Health.

For a very considerable period a movement has been gathering strength, especially among the members of the medical profession, in favor of a concentration of the instruments of the national government which have to do with the promotion of public health.

The work of the United States civil service commission has been performed to the general satisfaction of the executive officers with whom the commission has been brought into official communication. The volume of that work and its variety and extent have under new laws, such as the census act and new executive orders, greatly increased. The activities of the commission required by the statutes have reached to every portion of the public domain.

The accommodations of the commissioners are most inadequate for its needs. I call your attention to its request for increase in those accommodations, as will appear from the annual report for this year.

Political Contributions.

I urgently recommend to congress that a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the house of representatives and committees in charge of their candidacy and campaign file in a proper office of the United States government a statement of the contributions received and of the expenditures incurred in the campaign for such elections and that similar legislation be enacted in respect to all other elections which are constitutionally within the control of congress.

Somocentennial of Negro Freedom.

The year 1913 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the issuance of the emancipation proclamation granting freedom to the negroes. It seems fitting that this event should be properly celebrated. Already a movement has been started by prominent negroes, encouraged by prominent white people and the press. The south especially is manifesting its interest in this movement.

It is suggested that a proper form of celebration would be an exposition to show the progress the negroes have made, not only during their period of freedom, but also from the time of their coming to this country.

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Department of Agriculture.

I commend to your careful consideration the report of the secretary of agriculture as showing the immense sphere of usefulness which that department now fills and the wonderful addition to the wealth of the nation made by the farmers of this country in the crops of the current year.

Department of Commerce and Labor.

The Lighthouse Board.

The lighthouse board now discharges its duties under the department of commerce and labor. For upward of forty years this board has been constituted of military and naval officers and two or three men of science, with such an absence of a duly constituted executive head that it is marvelous what work has been accomplished. In the period of construction the energy and enthusiasm of all the members prevented the inherent defects of the system from interfering greatly with the beneficial work of the board, but now that the work is chiefly confined to maintenance and repair, for which purpose the country is divided into sixteen districts, to which are assigned an engineer officer of the army and an inspector of the navy, each with a lighthouse tender and the needed plant for his work, it has become apparent by the frequent friction that arises, due to the absence of any central independent authority, that there must be a complete reorganization of the board. I concede the advantage of keeping in the system the rigidity of discipline that the presence of naval and military officers in charge insures, but unless the presence of such officers in the board can be made consistent with a responsible executive head that shall have proper authority I recommend the transfer of control over the lighthouses to a suitable civilian bureau. This is in accordance with the judgment of competent persons who are familiar with the workings of the present system. I am confident that a reorganization can be effected which shall avoid the recurrence of friction between members, instances of which have been officially brought to my attention, and that by such reorganization greater efficiency and a substantial reduction in the expense of operation can be brought about.

Conclusion.

I have thus, in a message compressed as much as the subject will permit, referred to many of the legislative needs of the country, with the exceptions already noted. Speaking generally, the country is in a high state of prosperity. There is every reason to believe that we are on the eve of a substantial business expansion, and we have just gathered a harvest unequalled in the market value of our agricultural products. The high prices which such products bring mean great prosperity for the farming community, but, on the other hand, they mean a very considerably increased burden upon those classes in the community whose yearly compensation does not expand with the improvement in business and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

I heartily endorse this proposal and request that the executive be authorized to appoint a preliminary commission of not more than seven persons to consider carefully whether or not it is wise to hold such an exposition, and if so to outline a plan for the enterprise. I further recommend that such a preliminary commission serve without salary, except as to their actual expenses, and that an appropriation be made to meet such expenses.

The Other Side.

Hank Stubbs—I fixed one up them all agent fellers today. Big Miller—How so? Hank Stubbs—Was he come sneakin' up to my front door an' just me of the lady by the house was in, an' I said no, but the gentleman by the barn an' boss stable is—Boyton Herald.

GREAT INCREASE

In Internal Commerce During Month of October

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The enlarging volume of internal commerce during October is illustrated by the reports to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor of leading commercial movements in various parts of the country. The improved industrial situation is manifested principally in the very heavy movements of coke and iron ore, demanded by the iron furnaces. The sight and port receipts of cotton, notwithstanding the shorter crop of the year, exceeded like receipts for the first 2 months of the two preceding seasons. The movements of hard and soft coal likewise show an increased volume. The grain movement of the month proved fairly heavy, while the receipts of live stock at interior and eastern markets, mainly because of the shortage in the supply of hogs, were rather light. The traffic activity of the railroads, as indicated by the number of cars handled by the various demurrage bureaus, shows a continuous improvement.

Livestock receipts during October at seven leading interior markets, 4,062,236 head, were below those reported for October, 1908 and 1907—4,071,516 and 4,121,805 head. Of the total receipts for the month, 1,130,611 head were cattle, 103,622 calves, 1,273,159 hogs, 1,532,903 sheep, and 31,941 horses and mules. As compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year, a decrease of almost 30 per cent is shown in the monthly receipt of hogs, while the number of sheep received shows a more than corresponding increase over the October, 1908 total. The aggregate live stock receipts for the 10 months of the year, 32,565,100 head, are likewise below the corresponding totals for the two preceding years, the loss being accounted for exclusively by the heavy shrinkage in the receipts of hogs at all the principal packing-house centers. The number of live stock car arrivals at the seven primary markets is stated as 575,921 for the 10 months, period, compared with 605,974 and 648,080 cars for the same period in 1908 and 1907.

Shipments during the month of packing house products from Chicago, 196,845,071 pounds, likewise show a considerable decline from the figures reported for October, 1908 and 1907—238,458,136 and 240,420,438 pounds. Smaller shipments appear under the head of fresh beef, cured and canned meats, lard, tallow and tallowine, the only increase being shown in the monthly shipments of pickled beef. The shipments for the 10 months of the year, 1,763,366,106 pounds, show a similar decline, the largest losses appearing in the shipments of fresh beef, canned meats and lard. The monthly report of the eastward trunk line movement of provisions from Chicago and Chicago Junction points shows a total of 53,261 net tons, as compared with 94,366 net tons moved during October, 1908, and 103,942 net tons moved during October, 1907. The figures for the 42 weeks of the year, 787,347 net tons, indicate a decrease of over 15 per cent in this movement. The stocks of meat at five principal packing centers at the end of the month, 89,473,276 pounds, were almost 50 per cent below those reported two years ago, and over 50 million pounds less than a year ago.

Livestock receipts at the four principal Atlantic seacoast cities, 881,130 head, show a considerable decline as compared with the corresponding October, 1908, figures of 928,573 head. This decline was due mainly to a decrease of over 50,000 head in the receipts of hogs, also to a shortage in the arrivals

of sheep, only partly compensated by the larger number of cattle and calves received during the month. The receipts of these markets for the ten months of the year, 7,701,642 head, were likewise below the corresponding 1908 figure of 8,074,471 head. The decrease in the receipts of hogs alone amounted to over 14 per cent as compared with the corresponding 1908 total.

The grain movement during the month, as measured by the receipts at 14 leading interior markets, 98,110,832 bushels, compares favorably with corresponding October figures for 1908 and 1907 when 85,554,230 and 98,700,192 bushels were received at the same markets. Of the total receipts 48,561,555 bushels was wheat, 13,476,636 corn, 21,768,605 oats, 13,068,441 barley, and 1,236,586 rye. Wheat, corn, barley and rye show larger figures than a year ago, while those of oats show a slight diminution. The total does not include the receipts of flaxseed for the month at six leading markets, 6,782,224 bushels, which figure shows a considerable shrinkage when compared with corresponding totals in the two preceding years. The combined receipts at the same markets for the two months of the present crop season, 192,210,180 bushels, show a practically stationary condition of the grain movement as compared with the corresponding figures of the two earlier years. This is particularly true of the wheat receipts, 91,489,843 bushels, which show practically the same total as a year ago. The monthly flour shipments from 12 leading milling centers, 5,471,119 barrels show a normal increase over the corresponding figures of the two preceding years.

Combined flour and grain receipts during the month at the four leading Atlantic seaports, 23,594,160 bushels, were over a million bushels short of the corresponding 1908 receipts. The monthly wheat receipts at these ports, 10,166,857 bushels, show the smaller receipts at New York and Philadelphia, were below the corresponding 1908 figures of 10,431,882 bushels.

The monthly corn receipts, 1,488,416 bushels, on the other hand, were considerably in excess of the October receipts for the last year, while the monthly receipts of flour, 1,821,770 barrels, show a smaller total than a year ago. The aggregate grain receipts for the 10 months of the year, 131,227,963 bushels, show a considerable decline when compared with the corresponding 1908 and 1907 figures of 155,207,289 and 203,703,617 bushels, practically all grain, including flour, showing smaller season receipts than for the earlier years. The decline in the receipts is due mainly to the smaller export demand for the various grains at the ports in question.

The monthly coastwise receipts of southern pine at New York, 41,880,656 feet, compare favorably both with the September receipts, as well as the October, 1908 and 1907, receipts of the article. Lumber receipts at Boston during the month from all sources, 23,458,418 feet, show a similar gain over the figures for the preceding year, as well as for the preceding month. Losses, as compared with the corresponding 1908 total and the figure for the preceding month, are shown in the October shipments of pine lumber from the Mississippi and Wisconsin valleys, 111,333 M feet, and from Virginia and the Carolinas, 18,463,166 feet.

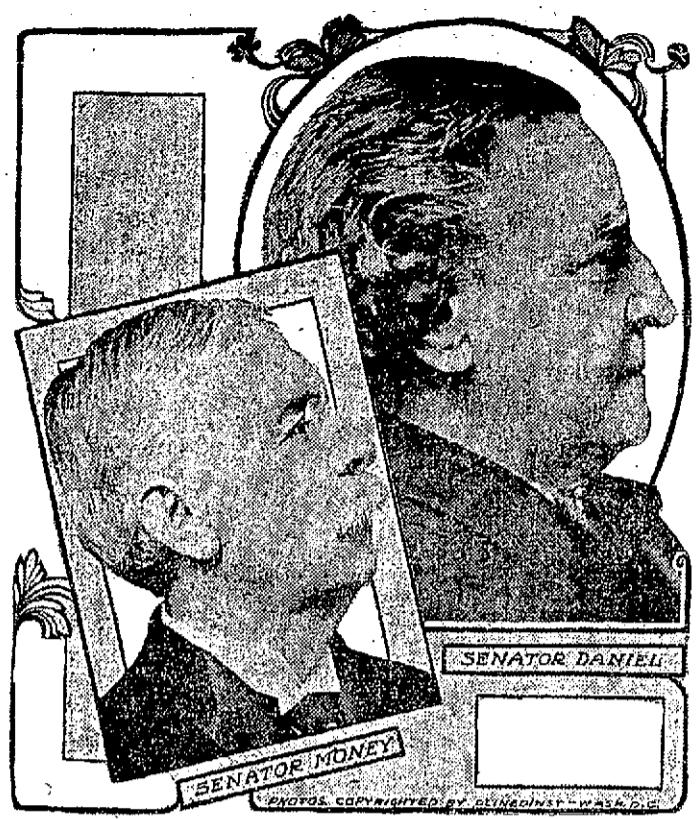
The October lake shipments of lumber, 154,115 M feet, while below the September shipments, show an excess of almost 15 million feet over the October shipments of a year ago. The monthly receipts of redwood at California points, 34,886,268 feet, represent the largest monthly total for the year, exceeding also the rather heavy October, 1908, total. The pine and fir receipts at the same points, 94,197,005 feet, also show a gain over the September figures and differ but little from the corresponding October, 1908, total.

Short receipts of cotton for the first two months of the season, 3,861,202 bales, exceeded both the corresponding cotton movement in 1907 and 1908, when the sight receipts amounted to 2,689,634 and 3,751,612 bales. The extraordinarily heavy movement is due to the large port receipts, 2,879,971 bales, which likewise exceeded the corresponding figures for the two previous seasons. The takings of American spinners for the two months, 818,515 bales, were much below the corresponding 1908 record of 923,835 bales, the loss being due to the smaller quantities taken by northern mills. The total American stocks at the end of the month, 1,376,530 bales, were above the figures reported for corresponding dates in the two previous years. The United States census office reports the quantity of cotton ginned from the growth of 1909 to November 14, as 8,109,737 bales for the present season, compared with 9,695,800 and 7,300,665 bales ginned to November 14 in 1908 and 1907.

Wool receipts during the month at Boston, 21,866,450 pounds, show a further decline from the heavy tonnage recorded for the summer months of the year, though being about 30 per cent in excess of the October, 1908, receipts. The figures for the 10 months, 359,392,335 pounds, were almost 60 per cent in excess of the corresponding 1908 receipts.

The October shipments of anthracite coal from eastern producing territory, 5,739,759 gross tons, mark a large decrease over the light shipments of the summer months, though falling about 400,000 tons short of the corresponding monthly movements in the two preceding years. The 10 months' figures for the monthly coal shipments aggregated 33,646,042 gross tons, of which 13,519,824 gross tons was anthracite. The monthly shipments of bituminous coal over eight leading coal carrying railroads, 9,333,885 tons, show a gain of almost half a million tons over October, 1908 figures, while the movement for the ten months of the year, 82,374,188 tons, was almost 10 per cent heavier than for the same period last year. The monthly coke movement over the same roads, 2,17,478 tons, was almost 70 per cent in excess of the October, 1908, movement, while

SENATOR WHO DECLINED LEADERSHIP OF DEMOCRATS



SENATOR DANIEL
SENATOR MONEY

PHOTO COURTESY OF GENEALOGIST - WASH. D. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—III health has forced Senator Culberson of Texas to relinquish the leadership of the minority in the senate, and it is asserted that either Senator Daniel or Senator Bacon will succeed him. Senator Monroe of Mississippi is said to have declined the honor because of the fact that his term is nearing an end. Senator Culberson announced his intention

of giving up the leadership in a letter to Senator Money, and it was his hope that the Mississippi senator would take the party reins in the senate. The Texas statesman announced in his letter that the prospect of too much arduous work during the present session and the condition of his health would not permit him to longer retain the chairmanship of his party's caucus.

The coke shipments for the ten months of the year show a gain of nearly 10 per cent over the corresponding figure of the preceding year.

The larger demand for smelting material by the iron furnaces of the country is also indicated by the unusually heavy iron-ore shipments from Lake Superior and Michigan ports. 8,496,003 gross tons, which were about 33 per cent, in excess of the October, 1908, shipments. Pig-iron production for the month, 2,592,516 gross tons, was more than a million tons above the October, 1908, output and far in excess of the high-level figures for the busiest months in 1907. As the months of November and December in 1907 marked a considerable decline in the activity of the furnaces, it is probable that the annual figures for the current year, provided the present rate of output is kept up, will come very close to the record figure of the 1907 annual production.

Building operations for the month at 105 cities in various parts of the country, as measured by the value of the building permits granted by municipal authorities, aggregated \$64,847,588, which figure compares favorably with the record of the preceding month, as well as of the corresponding month in 1908.

The traffic movement of the railroads for the month, as measured by the number of freight cars handled by the iron furnaces, shows a similar gain over the figures for the preceding year, as well as for the preceding month. Losses, as compared with the corresponding 1908 total and the figure for the preceding month, are shown in the October shipments of pine lumber from the Mississippi and Wisconsin valleys, 111,333 M feet, and from Virginia and the Carolinas, 18,463,166 feet.

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THE MILK TRUST HATTIE LEBLANC

An Investigation to be Begun Will be Heard on the Charge of Murder

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Indications yesterday were that the state investigation of the so-called milk trust will be far-reaching.

Following the appointment by the supreme court yesterday of a referee to take testimony here and in Albany, it was learned that the investigation which will be begun on Thursday next will extend to the up-state milk interests for the purpose of determining the causes for the apparent wide discrepancy indicated by currently published quotations between the price paid the producer and that paid by the consumer.

The investigation is directed against the Consolidated Milk Exchange and several large milk companies in this city. Officers of these companies are

required to appear for examination with their records and books.

Attorney General O'Malley's petition charges that through the Consolidated Milk Exchange the prices paid the producer and charged the consumer are "arbitrarily fixed" and that action of the members and stockholders in raising the price of bottled milk from 8 to 9 cents "was a conspiracy to unlawfully and illegally advance the price," made possible by their alleged monopoly of the supply.

It is further declared in the petition that the advance was not due to an increase in the price paid the producers nor to additional cost of handling, but was to "provide additional profits to the individuals and additional dividends" on stock of the corporations.

It is alleged that the so-called trust controls about 80 per cent of all milk available for consumption within New York city.

YOUNG WOMAN'S BODY

Was Found in the Cistern of Her Father's Home

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The body of Miss Margaret Dauerty, the Vassar student who disappeared Sunday, was found late yesterday in the cistern of her father's home at Hugisonville. Miss Dauerty, who was the daughter of the Rev. William H. Dauerty, wandered away from the care of her friends Sunday morning. It was known that she had been forced to abandon her studies at Vassar because of mental strain due to overwork, and from the moment her absence was noted there was the greatest anxiety for her safety. The all-night and day search came to a sad ending when a railroad detective found the lifeless body of the girl in six feet of water at the bottom of the cistern. Appearance indicated a carefully planned suicide. The cover of the cistern was in its usual position. It seems that she raised it on edge,

allowing it to fall back into place over her, as she jumped to death below. There were no evidences of foul play.

Miss Dauerty was ambitious to make her first year at Vassar a creditable one. She knew that her father had abandoned a rich parish in New Jersey to accept his small charge in Hugisonville expressly so his daughter might be near enough Vassar to commute her ambitions, however, overran her strength and three weeks ago she broke down and was forced to remain at home. The thought that her indisposition had nullified her father's sacrifices for her so preyed on her mind that the family feared she might attempt suicide and tried to keep a close watch on her.

Sunday morning, when her father was at church, furnished the chance she sought. Slipping from the house she disappeared, and the efforts of many searching parties failed to find her until late yesterday. The distressed parents were inconsolable last night when the sad news was brought to them.

horse barn is a conundrum that local naturalists cannot explain.

It is surmised, however, that the long drought that has lowered the brooks and ponds had sent the muskrat looking for water at the horse trough, and being surprised had taken refuge in the manger.

HE HAD \$450,000

Man Said He Would Kill Himself

BELLEFONTE, O., Dec. 7.—H. Piednor of St. Louis, carrying a valise in which there were \$450,000 of apparently negotiable papers, left a train from New York yesterday and announced in the railroad station that he would kill himself.

He seemed demented. The police took him to a hospital and an examination exposed lately healed knife wounds on his neck and arms.

Piednor told the physicians that his associates in St. Louis had conspired to send him to an insane asylum and take his property.

HONORED BY KING

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Hobart Chatfield-Taylor has received from King Emmanuel the order of the Crown of Italy in recognition of the Chicagoan's efforts to make known to America the works of Carlo Goldoni, Italy's greatest dramatist. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor is writing a biography of Goldoni. The French government conferred the cross of the Legion of Honor on Mr. Chatfield-Taylor a year or two ago for his biography of Moliere.

BIG DUAL MEET

URBANA, Ill., Dec. 7.—East and west may meet in track athletics this season if arrangements are made for a dual meet between Yale and Illinois. It became known today that overtures to the New Haven institution had been made by the Illinois managers.

It is expected that Yale is not averse to the idea and contemplates signing a contract if satisfactory terms may be arranged. The desired competition would likely be held on the Eli field.

SEABOARD NOT WELL GUARDED

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—"There is a good deal of rot in all this peace talk," General Leonard Wood told the members of the St. Nicholas society at their annual banquet last night. "We don't need to be a warlike nation, but we want to be ready," he continued. "The American seaboard is not well guarded. We cannot increase the regular army in time of peace and it is imperative, therefore, to increase the national guard, if you wish to protect our country adequately."

A BIG MUSKRAT

Put Up Hard Fight and Bit Boy

CLAREMONT, N. H., Dec. 7.—When the young son of Arthur L. Pitcher, farmer and member of the school board, who lives on Green mountain, went to the barn yesterday morning to feed the horses, he was severely bitten on the hand by some animal that had secreted itself in one of the mangers. The boy was unable to dislodge it and called on his father for assistance. Truman R. McQuaid, a neighbor, happened by and, too, took a hand in the capture.

The animal fought hard, but was finally dislodged and thrown out on the barn floor, where it was killed with a hammer. It proved to be a muskrat of gigantic proportions, but why it should get so far from water and hide in a

Rummage Sale

By the ladies of St. John's church, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 8, 9, 10, at 207 Gorham st., cor. Union st.

CONSULTATION EXAMINATION FREE DR. TEMPLE 97 CENTRAL STREET



DISEASES CURED

Catarrh of the Head, Nose and Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Diseases of Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, Bladder, Rectum, Blood and Skin, Plemples, Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Headaches, Female Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constipation, and all the Diseases of man. Hydrocoele, Varicose Strictures, Nervous Debility, Gleet, Prostatitis, Inflammatory Sores and Discharges, Piles, Fistulas, Fissures and Ulcers and all Diseases of the Rectum, Bladder and the Scrotum. Gonorrhoea and Diseases without the use of the knife.—No matter what disease you may be suffering with, call at Dr. Temple's office. Hours: 10 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12.

WALTHAM, Dec. 7.—Hattie Le Blanc will be brought from Cambridge jail Wednesday morning and given a hearing before Judge Luce on the charge of murder. Dist. Atty. John J. Higgins will conduct the case for the prosecution if he can get away from the Harmon trial. If he finds that he cannot appear here, Mr. Higgins will send his assistant, Mr. Weir.

Among the witnesses for the government will probably be Drs. Cousins, Dowd and MacDonald, Thomas H. Connors, who aided Glover in reaching the hospital; Mrs. Lillian M. Glover, the widow, and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Freeman of Auburndale.

It is further declared in the petition that the advance was not due to an increase in the price paid the producers nor to additional cost of handling, but was to "provide additional profits to the individuals and additional dividends" on stock of the corporations.

It is alleged that the so-called trust controls about 80 per cent of all milk available for consumption within New York city.

WALSHAM, Dec. 7.—Hattie Le Blanc is of primary importance. On the other hand, it has been said, by those present at the deathbed that Glover did not appear to be very willing to talk, and everything that he did say was obtained only after much persuasion on the part of those who were questioning him.

All of these things, together with the other peculiarities with which the case abounds, has made the people of Waltham believe that all of the facts have not yet been made known.

That Hattie Le Blanc has told her attorneys a far different story from the one she told the police is gathered from the very confident way they predict the girl's acquittal when the case reaches the court and the true facts are laid before a jury.

Nathan A. Tufts said last evening that he could only reiterate what he said before that Hattie Le Blanc would surely be exonerated of any complicity in the death of Clarence F. Glover when the true facts were made known.

Mr. Tufts said he would visit the girl at the jail today and have a final talk with her before the hearing.

He was asked if it was the intention of the defense to introduce any evidence at the preliminary hearing and he replied that it was not. His evidence would be introduced only at the formal trial of the girl at the superior court in Cambridge.

The antemortem statement of Clarence F. Glover as taken by George L. Leslie, a justice of the peace, will be submitted as evidence at this time.

Chief McKenna has said that too little importance has been attached to this statement by the newspapers, while the police have always regarded

the fall of the frame, which weighs about two tons, fell across his right arm. The thickness of a plank kept the iron from striking the floor and saved his arm from being cut off. As it was he suffered a severe bruise and lacerations. The broken wheel was the only damage to the engine.

The machine was taken back to the Walden street station and jacked up to remove the broken wheel. While Chief Kimball was reaching under the body the blocking gave way and the rear of the frame, which weighs about two tons, fell across his right arm. The thickness of a plank kept the iron from striking the floor and saved his arm from being cut off. As it was he suffered a severe bruise and lacerations. The broken wheel was the only damage to the engine.

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TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV.		WESTERN DIV.	
To Boston	From Boston	To Boston	From Boston
6.46 6.50	6.14 7.13	6.46 6.50	6.00 6.10
6.57 7.41	7.53 8.55	8.04 8.55	7.50 8.52
6.44 7.28	8.15 9.01	9.09 10.50	9.24 10.52
6.57 7.41	8.15 9.01	9.09 10.50	9.24 10.52
7.32 8.05	9.09 10.50	12.05 12.10	11.50 12.50
6.71 8.59	11.30 12.07	8.10 9.14	8.50 9.50
7.44 8.38	12.55 13.50	4.50 5.34	4.50 5.50
6.49 8.25	1.00 1.67	5.06 6.08	6.09 7.06
6.57 7.32	2.00 3.04	7.00 8.00	8.00 9.00
6.87 10.10	3.00 4.02	9.08 10.85	7.46 8.46
6.88 10.24	8.61 10.22	\$11.25 12.21	
10.45 11.40	4.87		
11.38 12.20	4.17 5.20		
12.12 13.00	5.00 5.37		
2.40 2.45	6.35 6.35		
8.57 8.58	6.51 7.05		
4.29 4.40	5.51 7.05		
6.20 6.15	7.50 8.00	8.20 9.20	8.00 9.00
6.01 6.10	7.50 8.00	15.10 15.15	15.00 15.50
6.28 6.30	10.00 11.84	5.50 6.00	9.14 9.23
7.88 8.20	11.17 11.53	5.45 7.00	8.50 9.41
6.85 10.30	11.00 12.16	8.50 10.02	8.20 8.38
7.38 8.20	10.39 11.86	8.40	9.41

LOCAL NEWS

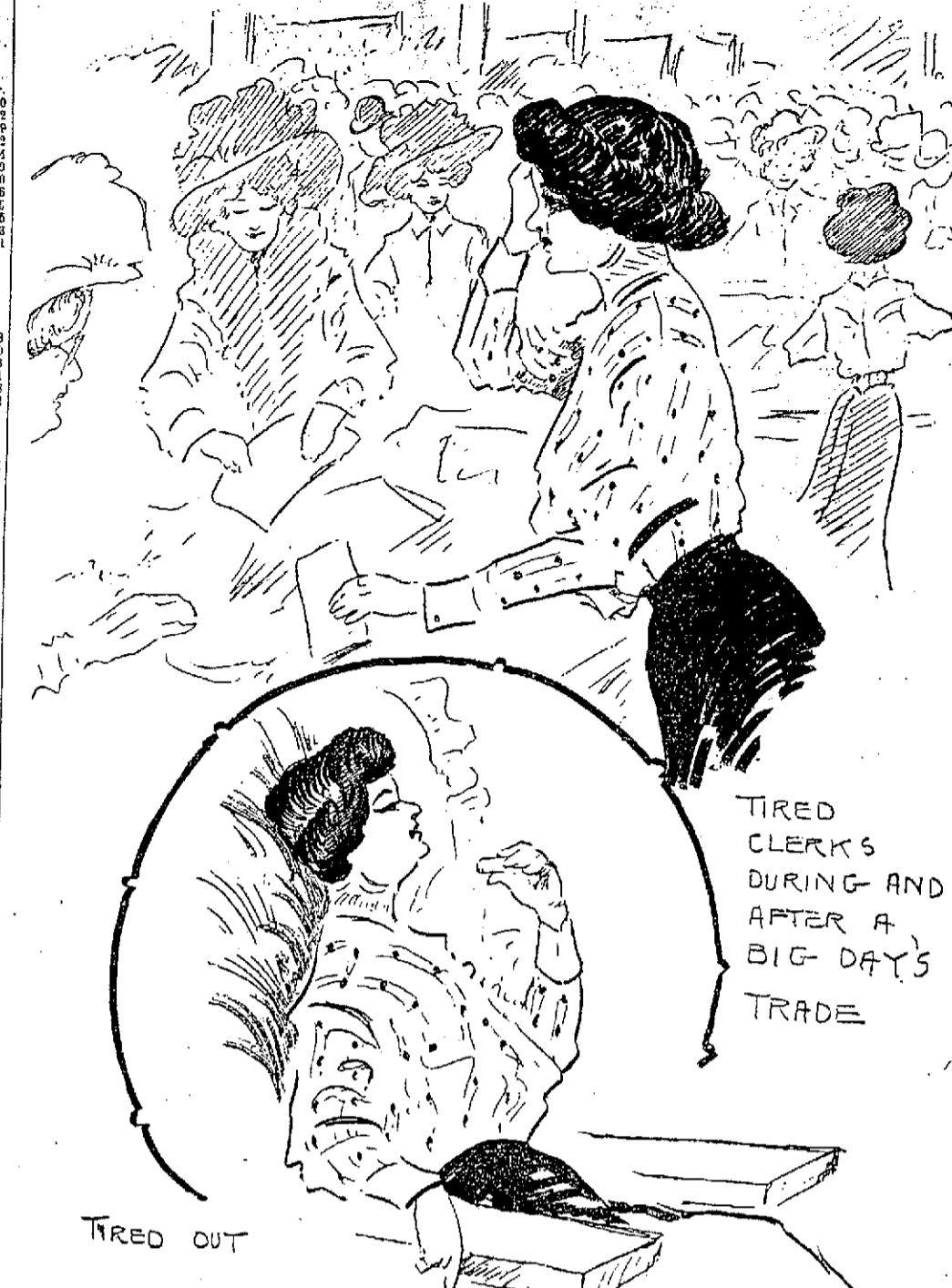
Tobin's Printery, Associate Building. Undertaken Flinneng, telephone 2370. Coughs—No matter how bad—can be relieved at once with Lung Kur. When placing insurance consult J. F. Donohoe, Donohoe building, Tel.

THE PASSION PLAY

So impressive were the Passion Play pictures given at Hathaway's theatre, last Sunday, that Manager Shannon has secured the wonderful Ellsworth collection for next Sunday, afternoon and evening. The next decennial performance by the spiritual peasantry of Oberammergau, the Bavarian village, will fall next year. The play is given but once every 10 years, and the greater part of the characters shown are those who will have the parts in 1910. Among them are Anton Lang, who will take the part of Christus; Alfred Bierling, John; Andreas Lang, Peter; and Otilia Zwink, Mary. Johann Zwink will have the part of Judas, the longest of the play. The peasants who give this remarkable moving performance do not do it for pecuniary reward. The money received goes to the community. Every scene in the play centers upon the person of Christ. No outward show moves these actors in this Passion Play. The whole significance is bound up in the idea. The Ellsworth pictures are remarkably clear ones, quite the best in existence. Popular prices will prevail.

A. B. Humphrey Co.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, at 2.30

Will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION ONE FAST
PACING HORSEName, Highland Morgan, by Medi-
ci, 5 years old, sound and very
fast. Also a nice lot of poultry.A. B. HUMPHREY COMPANY
537 Cornhill Street

THE RUSH OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON FALLS HEAVILY UPON TIRED CLERKS, AND THE GREATEST CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE SHOWN THEM AT THIS TIME. TRADE EARLY AND AVOID THE INCONVENIENCE AND RUSH LATER

\$250,000 ESTATE

Was Left by William Corbett, a
Junk Dealer

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Evidence in the contest over the estate of \$250,000 left by William J. Corbett, a junk dealer, was heard by Judge George of the probate court, yesterday.

Albert and Frederick Barlow, half-brothers of the deceased, claim the estate with James Corbett, a brother who is missing. Four children of Mary Parrot, who married Corbett in 1873, but later obtained a divorce in Philadelphia, put in a claim alleging their oldest brother, Joseph Corbett, was in the care of the deceased.

Albert Barlow, half-brother of the deceased, said he was in business with Corbett 10 years. His mother died when he was 5 years old. Never heard the marriage of his parents questioned. He gave Jim Corbett \$9 a week for eight of nine years.

Counsel offered the petition for letters of administration on the estate of Jane R. Barlow by William J. Corbett. It appeared that her children were William J. Corbett, Thomas Corbett, James Corbett, Frederick Barlow and Albert Barlow, and that her husband was Edward Barlow. Thomas Corbett had died. In a deed by Corbett and the Barlows, Frederick, Albert and Edward, it appeared that the first three were children of Jane R. Barlow, and Edward was her husband.

Frederick Barlow testified he was born July 4, 1867. His mother was Jane R. Barlow; his father, Edward. In 1872 his father got into difficulty and transferred the business to Corbett. Corbett told witness he intended to give the property to him, his brother Albert, and the Corbett.

Jesse G. Try produced a copy of the record in the divorce proceedings brought by Mrs. Corbett against William J. Corbett. She testified that she was married in 1873, her name was Mary Parrot. The ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace. Her husband told her after the wedding that he did not care for her because she was a Jew, and he was a Catholic.

At Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1876, the divorce was made final. She testified at the trial that she never had a child by Corbett. In 1877 she was married to Jacob Marks and had four children by him, said counsel.

In presenting the dates of the births

MONOMOY CREW

Went to Assistance of
Schooner

CHATHAM, Dec. 7.—The Monomoy lifesaving crew went out early today to the assistance of an unknown schooner which was displaying signals of distress in Pollock Rip, about three-quarters of a mile south of the ship.

The vessel appeared to be lumber-laden and it was said she was in collision. The weather during the morning was somewhat hazy and both wind and tide were favorable for the schooner to go over the rips.

One of the Metropolitan line steamers was seen to lay abreast of the schooner and speak her and then proceeded.

In presenting the dates of the births

Rep. John F. Meehan

CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

Will speak at the

American Hide & Leather
Co.—Perry Street.

TOMORROW NOON

At 12.30

WARREN P. RYORDAN,
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MEN'S Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 1-2 Dozen in Fancy Box, \$1.38 Box

MEN'S White Lawn Initial Handkerchiefs, 1-2 Dozen in Box, 75c Box; 15c Each

MEN'S Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 1-2 Dozen in Box, \$1.38; 25c Each

MEN'S Large Size Silk Initial Handkerchiefs.....50c Each

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example and a new supply of quills has been provided by the officials of the court.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Attorney General Wickersham has revived an old custom at the supreme court of the United States.

Ever since the organization of that august court quills have been provided for the learned representatives of the government and attorneys appearing before the court. When the fountain pen became popular the quills remained on the table in front of the bar enveloped in ink until relic hunters bore them away. One day when the attorney general fumbled in his pocket in vain for a pencil or fountain pen he seized the quill and dashed it as good as hand as John Hancock ever wrote.

Now he uses the quills every time he attends court. Others have followed his

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And when nature's graces have disappeared, other things will happen; there will be more hawking, not even in the morning; that offensive breath will disappear; there will be no more obnoxious mucous, or coughing, or sneezing, or huskiness of voice, or difficulty in breathing. All these disagreeable accessories of the demon catarrh will disappear, and as they go the glow of health will return, and all the strength and energy that was formerly used in combating the inroads of catarrh will bring back your vitality and ambition, will make a new, healthy, happy being of you in a few weeks.

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